THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 14, 1845.

PLEASING SIGNS.

The signs of the times now indicate that the third parties, which have principally broken off from the Whig party, will fall back into their original position, and that by the next Presidential election the two great opposing parties of this nation will be arrayed in solid phalanx under their separate banners. It is quite evident that there is the lethargy of dissolution at present pervading the Liberty ranks. In vain the leaders and papers urge to action. The honest portion of the party doubtless feel that it is hopeless contending alone, and that they can do more good by coming back into the Whig ranks. The signs indicate this state of feeling. In the Native party there is a still more evident disposition to rally under old banners. The Whigs generally have evinced so strong a sympathy with the earlier and more reasonable principles of the party, that the sincere and best informed feel that they can better accomplish the necessary reforms under the Whig organization than by a separate party.

In New York city, the Native party has been gradually losing strength since the election of Harper, and future success is hopeless. The members of the Whig party, however desirous they may be of effecting reforms in the Naturalization Laws, do not see the necessity or propriety of forsaking their party for such a purpose. Most of the accessions to the Native movement, from the Locofoco ranks, have already gone back to their first love. In these circumstances it is worse than futile—it is wrong—to maintain a separate organization, and by that means continue the government of the nation into the hands of a party opposed to all reform.

We are, therefore, pleased to see a disposition manifested by the leading Native paper in New York, the *American Patriot*, "to bury the hatchet—to smoke the pipe of peace." That paper of last Monday has an article on Locofocoism, which it calls "Foreignism," from which we take the following extract, to show its altered tone since the late election:

"It only needs an united and vigorous action of all opposed, and Locofocoism, *alias* foreignism, is overwhelmed and destroyed forever. Shall it be done, or shall we fritter away our time and strength in *quarrelling over details?* The foreign party is increasing in strength and volume every year, and becomes embolened in the same ratio as it proves successful. Its very existence depends upon the *division of its natural foes*, and it dreads nothing more than the possibility of their future alliance for its overthrow. It is high time to forget the past, so far as regards petty disputes over party affairs—to bury the hatchet—to smoke the pipe of peace, and to arise as one man, and take such action as shall secure the liberties of the country from "treason, foreign and domestic," and show to the real lovers of Republican institutions throughout the world, that we appreciate them too highly to calmly witness their destruction without an effort corresponding to their value be made to preserve them."

The same paper also quotes Mr. Webster's remarks on Nativism, in which he exhorts all, Native and Whig, to *vote the Whig ticket*, and then adds:

"We hope the Whig party will weigh well the sentiments of its most distinguished champion. No one better understands the wants of government, or can propose a better remedy for existing evils than Mr. Webster, and *he* is a Native American in principle."

We trust the Natives of this city and county will carefully weigh these things. What hope can they have of accomplishing any wanted reform separate from the Whig party? The only thing they can possibly do is to distract and injure the Whig party and aid Locofocoism. Can they derive any consolation from so doing? Let them take the advice of their New York brother, who has more experience than they, and "bury the hatchet, and smoke the pipe of peace!"

Insane Asylum--its great Necessity.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13, 1845.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

DEAR SIR—Upon taking passage yesterday at Beaver point for this place, I discovered that there was a young man aboard from the vicinity of Chambersburgh, of very respectable connections, who had become deranged while a passenger in the stage from Cleveland, Ohio, to Beaver. A gentleman, who gave his name as Mr. Richards, of the former place, being a fellow passenger at the time, had taken care of him ever since, and although an entire stranger, had employed another person to aid him, the young man being so bad as to require the constant exertions of two persons (tied as he was) to keep him from doing himself or some one else injury.

Mr. Richards, the gentleman who had him in charge, requested me (as he could not leave the deranged man) to ascertain whether there was an Insane Asylum, where he could be left, and receive proper medical treatment, until his friends could be informed of his situation. I called upon his honor the Mayor, who informed me with regret that there was no such institution in Pittsburgh, and that the only chance to have him taken care of was to get the Overseers of the Poor to have him committed as A VAGRANT, and that he could then be sent to JAIL. I communicated this intelligence to Mr. Richards, who positively refused to do any such thing, and although worn out as he was by constant exertion and loss of sleep for several days and nights, he has undertaken to take him by stage to his friends.

My object in addressing this communication to you is that you may call public attention to the subject, and urge upon the authorities the necessity of making some provision other than a *filthy Jail* for the unfortunate.

Although not a citizen of your city, I felt ashamed, as a citizen of Western Pennsylvania, that there was no suitable place for the reception of such unfortunate fellow beings as the one I have just referred to; and how soon may your citizens feel the same want is uncertain. Ask the humane to *think of it*. MERCER.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We truly felt mortified and grieved for our city, on reading the above. We trust our citizens generally may have similar feelings, and then we are certain good will result. The reason we are so deficient in philanthropic institutions, we feel assured, is not for the want of means, or because the people of this city are more avaricious than the citizens of other cities. The cause, we think, may be found in the want of a few public spirited men, of sufficient means, to take the lead in such objects. Many of us have seen the wonderful effects for good, in a single city or neighborhood, by the active exertions of one public spirited, wealthy individual. There are men in our midst who could erect an Insane Asylum out of their own surplus capital, if they had the great heart to do so. But we do not expect or ask this. But we have a right to ask that they take the lead, call meetings, form associations, and throw in of their abundance, while others of less means, but not less philanthropy, minister according to their ability. All would give something, and the work would be accomplished.

The Voice of the Free.

The following are the Resolutions passed unanimously by the Anti-Texas Meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston on Tuesday evening. They are worthy of the men who adopted them and of the cause of Freedom in this hour of trial and danger. The present posture of the scheme of Annexation and the grounds on which it becomes the enemies of Slavery without distinction of party to unite in one final effort to defeat its too probable consummation are too clearly set forth. Shall Massachusetts be left to stand alone and unsupported in the imminent deadly breach? We trust not.

Whereas, the Government and Independence of the United States are founded on the adamantine truth of the equal rights and brotherhood of all men, declared on the 4th of July, 1786; a truth which receives new and constant recognition in the progress of time, which is the great lesson from our country to the world, in support of which, the founders of our Government toiled and bled, and on account of which, we their children bless their memory;

And Whereas, it is essential to our self-respect as a nation, and to our fame in history, that this truth, declared by our fathers, should not be impeached or violated by any fresh act of their children;

And Whereas, the scheme for the annexation of the slave state of Texas, begun in stealth and fraud, and carried on mainly with the view of confining slavery and extending its bounds, in violation of the fundamental principle of our institutions, *is not consummated*, and may yet be arrested by the zealous and hearty co-operation of all who sincerely love the institutions of their country and the liberty of mankind;

And Whereas, this scheme, if successfully, perpetrated, involves the whole country, the free as well as the slave owners, in one, and threatens to involve them in the other, of the two great crimes a Nation can commit, slavery and unjust war; slavery of the most revolting character, and war to sustain slavery;

And Whereas, the State Constitution of Texas, which is soon to be submitted to Congress for its adoption or rejection, expressly prohibits the Legislature, except under conditions rendering the exception practically void, from passing laws for the emancipation of slaves, and from abolishing the slave trade between Texas and the United States, thereby entirely reversing the natural and just tendency of our institutions towards freedom.

And Whereas, the slaveholders seek the consummation of the scheme of Annexation for the purpose of increasing the market for human flesh, and for extending and perpetuating the unrighteous institution of slavery;

And Whereas, the slaveholders seek also by the consummation of this scheme, and by creating within the limits of Texas, new slave states, to control the political power of the majority of freemen represented in the Congress of the Union;

Therefore be it Resolved, in the name of God, of Christ, and of Humanity, that we, belonging to all political parties, and reserving all other reasons of objection, unite in protesting against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave state,

Resolved, That we will continue to oppose it, to the last the consummation of this wicked scheme, which will cover the country with disgrace, and make us responsible for crimes of gigantic magnitude.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence that the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts, in Congress, will never consent to the admission of Texas as a slave state, but will resist to the utmost this fatal measure, in every stage of its progress, by their voices and votes.

And furthermore whereas, The Congress of the United States, by assuming the right of connecting this country with a foreign state, have already involved the people of the free States in a great expense for the protection, by force of arms, both by sea and land, of the usurped territory; *and whereas*, a still greater expenditure may hereafter be incurred to maintain by violence what is held by wrong;

Resolved, That we hereby protest against the policy of enlisting the strength of a free people to sustain, by physical force, a measure threatening to be consummated for the criminal purpose of perpetuating a system of slavery at war with the fundamental principles of our institutions.

Resolved, That Hon. John G. Palfrey of Cambridge, Hon. Stephen C. Phillips of Salem, and Hon. Charles F. Adams of Boston, be a Committee to present copies of these Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts, and also to send them to every Senator and Representative in Congress from the free States.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road.

We observe some movements in Ohio towards the construction of this road, at least so much of it as lies between the Lake and the Ohio River, making *Wellsville* an eastern point. A company has been organized recently, and a survey made by Col. Dodge, who has made a favorable report, estimating the cost from Lake to River at $900,000 for the flat bar, or $1,300,000 for the U rail. Cleveland is apparently more deeply interested in the construction of a road to Cincinnati, and will direct all her means and efforts in that direction; and as it is not likely that Wellsville can furnish any considerable portion, say even the tenth, of this capital, it will be necessary for the company to show to capitalists abroad that they have selected the shortest, cheapest and most direct route for a railroad between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. In leaving the Ohio four miles below Wellsville, and following the winding *valley* of Yellow Creek, striking across to the waters of the Mahoning, it seems to us this has not been done but if it is merely a matter of pride to construct the road *within the State of Ohio*, with Ohio capital, why then we can make no objection to the course of the Commissioners. A glance at the map, and an imperfect knowledge of the country, induces the belief that the natural and direct route from Pittsburgh and Cleveland is by the valleys of the Beaver and Mahoning; and before aid can be expected from abroad, Col. Dodge should be instructed, not to report merely that a particular route is *practicable*, but to survey all the routes, and recommend the one best suited for the construction of the road. If Pennsylvania compels the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to terminate their line at Parkersburgh or Wheeling, of course the business men of Cleveland would desire their cross road to reach the Ohio at its lowest practicable point; but as we believe this suicidal course will not be adhered to by our next General Assembly, Wellsville or Yellow Creek can hardly hold out sufficient inducement to those who must furnish the means for the extension to Cleveland to deviate from the direct and natural route to the Lake region.—*Beaver Argus.*

American Board of Foreign Missions.

In the interesting organ of the Board for the present month, the Prudential Committee, relying on the support of the churches, says:—

"They have fully resolved to 'go forward.' They feel that they are summoned to this course by the opening providences of God. All, having the requisite qualifications, who offer themselves for the missionary service, will be sent forth with the least practicable delay. Six are expected to sail for the Tamil missions in a few days; and others will follow, to different parts of the great field, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. And even those missions which are not to be reinforced immediately will need larger appropriations."

Such resolutions exhibit a commendable spirit of enterprise in the Committee: and it would seem as though their eloquent appeals to Christian sympathy, in connection with the wide openings of Providence, would at once secure a hearty and full response from the large and wealthy sections of the Church on whose support they rely.

We have heretofore noticed with high interest and satisfaction the redeeming power which this and kindred societies are exerting, through their hundred missionary stations, scattered as so many radiating points of moral influence throughout the world. But a renowned conqueror was accustomed to say, "*nothing* is done," so long as anything *remained* to be done. And when, in view of the ignorance, superstition and despotism which still reign over more than half the nations, it is considered how much yet remains to be done for evangelizing and emancipating the world;—when it is considered that there are something like five or six hundred millions of the race who have never yet even heard of that Gospel, which is the charter of civil and religious freedom to mankind—it would be strange, if, in this age of daily increasing light, the summons was not reiterated in louder and still louder tones, in the ear of philanthropy—"Onward, *Onward*, ONWARD."—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

New York Election.

It is now settled that the Senators elected this year stand *three* Whig to *five* Loco-Foco. Last year, *one* Whig, one Native, *six* Loco. The new Senators are as follows:

1st. Dist. *Edward Sanford*, Loco, by 5,500 plurality, not maj.

2d. *Saxton Smith*, Loco, by some 4 to 5,000 maj.

3d. WM. H. VAN SCHOONHOVEN, W. & A. R. by over 5,000.

4th. *Samuel Young*, Loco, by about 1,000.

5th. JOSHUA A. SPENCER, Whig, by about 1,000.

6th. *Thomas J. Wheeler*, Loco, by about 1,000.

7th. *Richard H. Williams*, Loco, by about 100.

8th. GIDEON HARD, Whig, by some 5,500.

The Assembly will stand about 54 Whig to 74 Loco, or, more precisely, 51 Whigs, 71 Locos, 6 Anti-Rent. Greene has elected both Locos, one of whom is, like the Rensselaer Whig Members, favorable to the objects of the Anti-Renters, though not distinctively of their party. We think the independent ticket is elected in Otsego County, (1 Whig, 2 sort of Locos,) though the 'regular' Sheriff has succeeded. We presume both the Ulster Members are Loco, though this is not absolutely certain. In Columbia we still hope that Pitts, Loco, is beaten by Halstead, Whig, running on the Anti-Rent ticket. We cannot yet tell which party has 2 of the 3 Members from Dutchess, so close is the vote. In Cayuga, it is believed but not proved that one Loco is elected. Cattaraugus is believed to by Whig, but is very close and but partially heard from. It seems idle, therefore to give a table of Members elect until the Official Canvasses shall tell us who they are. St. Lawrence gives Col. Young over 1500 majority and elects him. John M. Holley is beaten by a shameful apathy among the Whigs of Ontario.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The Detroit Advertiser says the majority for the Locofoco Governor will

SENATE.—Geo. A. Coe, Whig, is thought to be elected in the 4th district. He has received a heavy vote in his own county, Branch. Ira Jennings, Whig, stands an even chance at least in the 2d district. We have some hopes—but not much—for Bostwick, Whig, in the 5th. All the others are undoubtedly Locofoco. Nine Senators in all were to be chosen.

HOUSE.—We counted up 13 Whig Representatives elect yesterday. Genesee has also elected a Whig. We hear of another in Lenawee, *one* in St. Joseph, and *one* in Livingston. This gives us 17 already, and we may hope for one in Saginaw, one in Eaton and Ingham, one in Allegan and Barry, and perhaps one in Chippewa. We are likely to have, therefore, about 20 Whigs in the next House. The whole number is 53.

We have no reason to find fault with the result. Our march is steadily onward.

NEW JERSEY.—All doubt of the completeness of the Whig victory is removed by the official canvass of the votes in Cumberland Co. The three Whig members are all elected by an average majority of 85: so the Whig majority stands In Senate 5, Houes 4: Joint Ballot 9.

Fracas at Washington.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

HARTWELL'S WASHINGTON HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

Arrived this morning from Washington. Yesterday an unpleasant fracas took place at the "Union office between Major Heiss, one of the proprietors of the 'Union," and a Mr. Grey, correspondent of some of the New York press, and denominated by "Father Ritchie" as an "unnaturalized foreigner." The gallant Major came off first best, having applied a cowhide somewhat vigorously to the shoulders and neck of Mr. Grey. The latter had been forbidden to enter the "Union" office, but it seems minded not the prohibition. Hence the Major's wrath and cowhide.

[Mr. Grey is the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.—ED.]

☞ Some one is writing for the Newark Daily Advertiser sundry agreeable reminiscences of noted preachers. We clip the following paragraph from one of his contributions:

Dr. Sprague is not less known among us as a collector of antiquities and autographs, than as an eloquent preacher. His collection of 15,000 rare pamphlets was given some time since to the Theological Library at Princeton, and his *autographs* would fill a very respectable private library. He has several thousand of them, among which are Calvin's, Bunyan's, a large number of European kings—and all the signers of the American "Declaration." Some time since he requested the autograph of *Franklin* from an ancient Professor of Natural Philosophy, of which he had possessed himself before. "Oh! you have one already," said the Professor. "No matter," replied the determined collector, "I want it for exchange—one Benny Franklin in Europe is *worth two kings!*" One of the daintiest compliments ever paid to the Boston printers' boy. I had the pleasure, some time since, of listening to a highly finished discourse on "the Bible" by Dr. S. in Philadelphia; it abounded in beautiful illustrations, and was delivered with admirable grace and emphasis. He has long been a pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Albany.

MRS. ELIZABETH FRY.—The death of this eminent philanthropist is announced in the London papers. For many years she was in the habit of visiting weekly the Newgate prison, reading the Scriptures to the numerous convicts, and addressing them in such a manner as to gain their confidence, love and admiration, and lead many of them, it is believed, to genuine repentance. In these visits of philanthropy she was acompanied by distinguished personages, (on one occasion the King of Prussia) desirous of witnessing the result of her unaffected eloquence. Our own countryman, John Randolph, when asked whether he was present at a pageant of the royal family, replied, No, but he had witnessed a much sublimer spectacle—*Mrs. Fry at Newgate Prison.*

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 15, 1845.

The Route to Baltimore and Philadelphia via. Brownsville, Cumberland and the B. and O. Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Canal is now virtually closed for the season, and shippers and travellers are looking for another route to the East. From the Valley of the Ohio there are but two, viz: the Southern *via* New Orleans, and the one we have designated at the head of this article. The length and inconvenience of the former is such as to render the other much more preferable, if the arrangements upon it are such as to render transportation easy and expenses low. The New Orleans route is too well known to need any comment. We wish, therefore, to call the attention of all concerned to the superior advantages of the Monongahela route, and we regret that the arrangements upon it are not sufficiently perfected now to enable us to apprise Western shippers of the charges upon it. The Railroad Company, we understand, are about to revise the rates of freight, and make some important reductions. We cannot too earnestly impress upon the Carriers on this route the great importance of putting their charges at the lowest point, and that from the start.

The route is only partially known as yet, but we are convinced that when Western shippers are familiar with it, they will use it in preference to all others. We are satisfied that if a proper policy is followed, the trade will be immensely enhanced this winter and next spring. There is yet a very large amount of Produce to go forward, and there will be, so long as navigation is open; but to influence it *now*, the time and charges *through* should be speedily published at this point.

The Rivers will no doubt continue at a good stage until obstructed by ice. The winter may prove sufficiently open to allow boats to run the greater part of the time—it has been so for two years past. At all events, until a late period in the Fall and at an early period in the Spring, the Monongahela Slack Water is unobstructed.—There are now upon it a daily line of passenger Packets to Brownsville; the Medium has commenced running to the same place, and if more boats are wanted there are scores ready to go into the trade. So long, therefore, as the ice will permit, there is easy navigation from any point below to this city, and hence to Brownsville; there is ample tonnage to transport all the freight that can be sent either way, and that in good time. As for travel, it is notorious that it is by far the most comfortable route, and equally as speedy as any other.

Heretofore the difficulty has been to get sufficient wagons from Brownsville to Cumberland. This will be far less the present season than it has ever been, and we hope will be completely overcome. The amount of freight will determine the supply of vehicles. There is, we know, a determination upon the part of the carriers on the at low prices, and from the character of some of these gentleman, with whom we have the pleasure of an acquaintance, we are certain their efforts will be, in a great measure, successful. In the Spring, Goods can be got out by this route very early, and be shipped hence to their destination, at an unusually early time and at prices unknown until the slack water was finished.

We earnestly advise the Directors of the Slack Water and the Railroad, to put their Tolls and Freights at the lowest point. Moderate charges will influence a heavy amount of Western Produce, and in the end all will reap twice the profit from the increased quantity of trade and travel on the route. The charges should be made known immediately. We refer to the advertisements of Forwarders at Brownsville, in another column.

The 49th Degree--Mr. Benton.

An article in the Washington Union, of last Saturday, endeavors to break the force of the authority of Mr. BENTON as to the eligibility or expediency of the forty-ninth degree of latitude as the Boundary between the territorial claims of the United States and Great Britain on the northwest coast of this continent, which had been referred to by the National Intelligencer. The Intelligencer of Tuesday replies in the following conclusive manner, and thus again is Father RITCHIE *hors de combat*:

The indisputable testimony of the expressed opinion of Mr. Benton is rejected by this new organ of the Democratic party, apparently because of the *antiquity* of its date, (1828)—though four years before that time the same boundary had been proposed by President Monroe—and also because it was proposed *as a compromise*. If, therefore, we show that the opinion of Mr. Benton was the same within the last three years that it was seventeen years ago, and that it was in a spirit of *assertion of right*, and not of compromise, that he uttered it, the questions of the Union will be satisfactorily answered.

With this view, therefore, and without further comment, we present to the venerable Editor of the Union and to our respected readers the following page of history:

EXTRACT *from a speech delivered January* 12, 1843, *in the Senate of the United States, by the Hon.* THOMAS H. BENTON.

"Mr. B. said he would not restate the American title to this country: it had been well done by others who had preceded him in debate. He would only give a little more development to two points—the treaties of 1803 and 1819; the former with France, by which we acquired Louisiana; the latter with Spain, by which we acquired all her rights on the northwest coast of America north of 42 degrees. By the first of these treaties we became a party to the tenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, between France and England; the treaty of peace of 1714, which terminated the wars of Queen Anne and Louis XIV, and settled all their differences of every kind in Europe and America, and undertook to prevent the recurrence of future differences between them. The tenth article of this treaty applied to their settlements and territories in North America, and directed commissaries to be appointed to mark, and define their positions. These commissaries did their work. They drew a line from ocean to ocean, *to separate the French and British dominions*, and to prevent future encroachments and collisions. This line began on the coast of Labrador, and followed a course slightly south of west to the centre of North America, leaving the British settlements of Hudson's Bay to the north, and the French Canadian possesions to the south. This line took for a landmark the Lake of the Woods, which was then believed to be due east from the head of the Mississippi; and from that point took the FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL, *of north latitude indefinitely to the west*. The language of the line is '*indefinitely*;' and this *established the northern boundary of Louisiana*, and erected a wall beyond *which future French settlements could not cross to the north nor the British to the south*.

"As purchasers of Louisiana, the treaty of 1803 *made us party to the tenth article of the treaty of Utretcht, and made* THE FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL *the same to us and the British which it had been to the French and the British*: it became a wall which neither could pass, so for as depended upon that line."

At a late period of the same speech, it is true, that after inveighing in strong and even bitter terms against the British claim of territoral right *south* of latitude 49, Mr. B. does allude to more northern rights alledged to have been acquired by the U. States under the treaty of 1819 with Spain; but, *as between the United States and Great Britain*, it is clear that he considers the line of the 49th degree of latitude to have been definitely established as long ago as in the year 1714, in the treaty of peace between France and England; that is to say, not seventeen or twenty one, but a hundred and thirty one years ago.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—*Regulations, &c.*—A general meeting of the stockholders of the magnetic telegraph company, formed for the purpose of erecting a line of Morse's telegraph between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, with power of extension to the cities of Baltimore and Washington, was held at the magnetic telegraph office in Washington on Saturday last. The Hon. Amos Kendall was elected president; and B. B. French, Esq., secretary. Mr. French, one of the trustees of the company, in conformity with the 11th article of the agreement of association, submitted the following rates of charge on the magnetic telegraph between the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

"For the transmission, writing out, and delivery of every communication, not exceeding ten words, every figure being counted a word, exclusive of the signature and address, and the directions of the writer as to the disposition of the communication—

50 miles and under	10 cents
Over 50 and not over 100 miles	20 "
From New York to Philadelphia	25 "
From Philadelphia to New York	25 "
For all distances over 100 miles	25 "

For every addition not exceeding ten words the same rate of charge will be made as on the first ten."

Among the regulations adopted we find the following:

The first to come shall be the first served; but no individual, or combination of individuals, shall have the use of the telegraph for more than fifteen minutes at one time when any other individual is in waiting.

The following resolution with respect to the press was also adopted:

Resolved, That, in the present state of our information, it is inexpedient to adopt any system to regulate the transmission, by telegraph, of general news and congressional and legislative proceedings; but being anxious to consult the convenience of the newspaper press, we invite its managers, of all sects and parties, to a free interchange of views on the subject, that, before our line shall be extended to Baltimore and Washington, we may, if possible, digest a system which shall be just to ourselves, and acceptable to them.

The following information was also elicited [illegible] was in negotiation with gentlemen in the city of New York, for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum of money to extend the line of the telegraph from Philadelphia to Baltimore, with almost a certainty of success; that should the negotiation terminate favorably, it would add many members to the company, and he would therefore suggest the propriety of choosing a president *pro. tem.*, to act until the next meeting of the company.

Mr. Kendall also reported, that the line of telegraph between the cities of New York and Philadelphia was in great forwardness, and would probably be completed and open for the transmission of intelligence in a few weeks.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA.—The *Kjobenjansposi*, a Danish journal, gives the following account of the new eruption of Mount Hecla:—"Hecla, after reposing 80 years, threatens, according to private letters, to ravage Iceland. In the night of the 1st of September a frightful subterranean groaning filled the inabitants around it with terror. This continued till midday on the 2d, when the mountain burst in two places with a terrible crash, and vomited masses of fire. In former times these explosions came from the summit, where Hecla has no regular formed crater; but this time torrents of lava flowed down two gorges on the flanks of the mountain. Letters from Reikjavik, of the 13th, state up to that day no great damage had been done in the Syssels of Rangervalla and Arnds, situated close to the mountain, in asmuch as the opening whence the ignited masses issue are fortunately on the North and North-west side, and, consequently, took that direction in which there is nothing but barren heaths. Besides, the wind having continually blown from the South and South-west has driven the ashes and dust towards the opposite point. From the clouds of smoke and vapor, the top of the volcano could not be seen. The sheep on the heaths were driven down to the plains, but not till several of them were burnt. The waters of the neighboring rivers, near the eruption, became so hot that the fish were killed, and it was impossible for any one to ford them on horseback. Although the lava and ashes took a Northern direction, the eruption was not known on that side of the island till after the 11th, and even as late as the 15th the people at the Syssels of Mule, in the North-east, were ignorant of it. In the Western parts, the noise accompanying the eruption was distinctly heard, like the rolling of distant thunder. Nothing was heard at Reikjavik."

SELKIRK'S SETTLEMENT.—This colony is located about 700 miles above St. Peters. It consists of about 6000 inhabitants, mostly connected with the Hudson Bay Company. We have heard, that of late years, the population of the colony was rather on the decrease. A number of our most respectable citizens emigrated from Europe, and reached this place by the above route, though we never heard them recommend it as a very agreeable way. The colonists are mostly adventurers, of which we presume the subject of the following to be rather a rare specimen. One year ago last June, he passed this place, accompanied by his wife and others, on their way to the above settlement. They left St. Peters, twelve in company, but having lost their way they endured almost every kind of privation, and were one hundred and twenty days in reaching their place of destination. Four of their horses froze to death, starvation stared them in the face, and after subsisting on frogs, and cutting their way for forty miles through a forest, they arrived where their wants were supplied. Our traveller then took a tramp over to the Missouri river, and on his return, fell in with the Missouri drovers, and was with them at the time of their attack by the Sissiton Sioux Indians. He is now on his way to to Scotland to see about some property which he has lately inherited. Whether he will chose to return to the Red River settlement by way of the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, and Oregon, or to come up the Mississippi by way of Cape Horn, we are not advised, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that a man who likes to travel so well will be best satisfied with the longest way.—*Galena Advcr.* Oct 34.

JAMES CLARKE has been appointed by the the President, Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in place of John Chambers, removed.

Many inquiries have been made, as to who JAMES CLARKE is. The New York Tribune says he is one of our Canal Commissioners. It says:

Mr. *James Clarke*, newly appointed Governor of Iowa, in the place of the gallant veteran Chambers, is a gentleman unknown in our Political circles here. We can only guess that he is a man we once saw at Blairsville, Pa., where he was then Collector of Canal Tolls, and who has since been a Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania. We understood he was a fair collector of Canal Tolls, and do not know any reason why he should not make a good Governor. But we had set apart Iowa for our friend Cheselden Ellis of Saratoga Co. who we think sacrificed as much for Polk and Texas as any body else did.

If the Tribune is correct, there ought to be a jubilee among those interested in our state works, for we really believe this man CLARKE has done the state of Pennsylvania more injury as Canal Commissioner by his obstinacy in keeping up burdensome Tolls, than any man concerned in the state Government. We are glad that his excellency is gone, and we wish him great joy of his new office.

THE SYRIAN MISSION.—Rev. Mr. Dwight, by the last steamer, represents the spirit of earnest enquiry and religious interest, which has for some time been manifest among the Americans of Constantinople and its vicinity, as still progressing, deepening and extending. These interesting and newly awakened people, he says, have recently, without any suggestion from the missionaries, formed a *National Bible Society*, with with the design of furnishing a Bible with a commentary, or exposition, to every Armenian in Turkey; and Rev. Mr. Goodale has been selected by them to prepare the commentary.

The Rev. Mr. Schneider, of the Syrian Mission, writing from Broosa, after visiting surrounding villages, says, that though there is much opposition from interested dignitaries, yet in the villages visited by him there are many Armenians manifestly taught of Heaven. They have, he says, been studying the Scriptures, and the Spirit has been with them; and though they have had but little and unfrequent intercourse with the missionaries, many of them seem to have fully imbibed the spirit of the gospel.

TREMENDOUS GALE AT QUEBEC.—A letter to the Editor of the *Montreal Times* communicates the intelligence that Quebec had been visited (Oct. 3d.) by a terrible gale, the consequences of which were severely felt for many miles along the lakes. A number of vessels, with their cargoes, were cast away, and it is supposed more than one life has been sacrificed to the fury of the elements. The Quebec "*Mercury*" gives a detailed account of the occurrence and anticipates great disasters among the shipping. A man was reported to have been crushed to death between too *batteaux*. Numerous schooners and smaller vessels in the *Cul de Sac* and at the *Pulzay* [illegible] choked with floating timber, fragments of furniture, &c. &c. Like effects had been observed along the *St Lawrence*. Steamboats had great difficulty in effecting a landing—many being compelled to anchor, until the gale had abated. The *Mercury* describes it as one of the most terrific of the season.

GALES.—Some severe gales have lately taken place on Lake Erie, doing much damage to shipping.

At *Boston*, a gale on Sunday night was exceedingly severe, and considerable damage was done by the unroofing of buildings &c. A four story brick building in Charlestown street, unfinished, the roof not being closed in, was levelled with the ground, early on Monday morning, by the violence of the wind, and the walls in falling crushed a wooden building adjoining, destroying a number of carriages and a lot of ready made coffins. The building was owned by Cawden & Bowher, and was to be used for a marble factory. A four story brick building on the corner of Fleet and Ann streets was partially blown down.

GALE AT ALBANY.—We learn from the Albany Argus extra, that on Sunday and Monday a very severe gale visited Albany and its vicinity, doing a great deal of damage. The new Work House in process of erection, the walls having reached 23 feet in height and being 20 inches thick, was blown down. The loss to the city and county was heavy; the building when completed would have cost $60,000. No one was injured. Two brick buildings which were going up in Patroon st., above Broadway, were also prostrated by the gale—but fortunately, as in the other case, no lives lost or injury sustained.

MARIA BICKFORD.—The Boston Whig learns on good authority, that this woman has been privy to the death of two men, at least—one she dirked, in that city, and on his recovery from the wound, she poisoned him: another, with whom she was connected in the State of Maine, died under circumstances which left the doubt that he came to his death by unfair means resorted to by Maria. Tirrell has not yet been arrested; and it is said that his friends drew money from the Weymouth Bank; for what purpose may be easily imagined. He has doubtless cleared the State, and is now skulking, fearful of shaking leaves and shadows.

The Methodist Missionary Society have sent out in the Roanoke, bound from Norfolk for Liberia, a reinforcement to their mission in Africa—the Rev. Mr. Benham and lady, Rev. Mr Hoyt and lady, and Rev Mr. Williams and lady. Mr. Benham is the superintendent of the mission, in place of the Rev. Mr. Seys, who has returned home. Mr. Hoyt goes to Cape Palmas, and Mr. Williams will take charge of the seminary at Monrovia.

☞ The Synod of Cincinnati have approved the action of the Grand Assembly in refusing to make slave-holding in itself a bar to Christian communion; adding resolutions that the Synod does not consider the Assembly as repealing or intending to repeal former testimony borne by them against American slavery, and calling upon the next General Assembly to declare themselves upon the point. The Synod of Indiana have expressed their approval of the decision of the Assembly in denying the validity of the Romish baptism.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The Norfolk Herald of Tuesday has the following letter, which discloses the prominent point in the despatches recently sent from Mexico to our Government:

U. S. SHIP PRINCETON,
Off S. W. Pass, Balize, 30th Oct. 1845.

After a very boisterous passage of seven days from Vera Cruz, (our coal having been all consumed on the 4th day out) we have arrived off this place to land a bearer of despatches, who proceeds to Washington, via New Orleans—he left the City of Mexico on the 19th ult. From him I glean the important intelligence—*that our difficulties with that Country may be considered at an end*: at least, the Mexican Government have now signified a willingness to receive a Minister on the part of our Government, and one will be sent on the part of the Mexican Government.

TEXAS.—The Galveston advices are to the 1st instant.

The 300 dragoons, under Major Fauntleroy had crossed the Brasos, at Nashville, and are to be stationed. The vote on the Constitution was small, no serious opposition being made any where.

Considerable sickness prevails among the Troops at Corpus Christi, though of a light nature, attributed to the bad water and the exposure of a camp life.

Lieut. Cooke, of the U. S. Dragoons, who was a passenger in the steamer New York from Galveston for New Orleans, dissappeared from the vessel. He was seen about 4 o'clock, A. M., of 2d instant, to make to the guard of the boat, complaining of being sick, and returned again to the cabin. In the morning he was no where to be found, and must have gone overboard. Lieut. C. came up recently from the camp at Corpus Christi in consequence of ill health.

ELECTRO-CULTURE.—A great deal was said, about a year ago, concerning a means of promoting vegetation by means of electrical apparatus. The November number of the Cultivator says it has heard no well authenticated case, among the many experiments which have been made this season, where vegetation has derived the least benefit from wires or stakes designed to govern or direct the electric principle. A like failure has, so far as we have heard, attended the trials in England and Scotland. The London Agricultural Gazette states that "all the experiments which have been heard from, show that no influence is exerted on the growth of plants by an electro-conducting connexion between elevated and buried wires, or according to other plans which have been tried. The word *electro-culture*, in fact, must for the present be considered a misnomer."

The editor of the Boston Courier says that during the last season he has tested the electro theory fully, and has not discovered the slightest benefit from the electrical apparatus. So that humbug is exploded.

GERMAN POPULATION OF CINCINNATI.—A German paper in Cincinnati states that there are between 4,500 and 5,000 German voters in that city. If this estimate is correct, says the Gazette, it would make that part of the population ago.

VIOLATION OF COPYRIGHT.—A case was tried in the United States District Court, Baltimore last week, being an action to recover for the violation of the copyright of a song, called "The Old Arm Chair." A verdict in favor of the plaintiff was rendered, with damages in the sum of $200, being $1 per copy for the number which was proven to have been issued.

The Opening of the Old Colony Railroad, between Boston and Plymouth, on Saturday, was celebrated by the Bostonians with great *eclat*. Among the celebraters were ex-President Adams, Daniel Webster and Judge Davis.

The print works and machine shop of Jackson & Maginnis at Paterson, New Jersey, were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning at half past one o'clock. Loss $30,600; insured for $21,000.

The vote in the city of New Orleans, on the new Constitution in Louisiana is largely in favor of its adoption.

The Hon. JOHN M. BERRIEN, of Georgia, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

A CONVENTION was held at Williamsport, Lycoming county, on Friday last, for the purpose of consulting on the ways and means and the most feasible route to the connection of the improvements of Pennsylvania with those of Western New York, especially the Erie Railroad.

DIVORCES IN CONNECTICUT.—The law of Connecticut allows or compels the Court to grant divorces where either husband or wife are habitually intemperate. At the late session of the Supreme Court in New Haven county, no less than *thirteen* divorces were granted.

☞ the population of New London, Ct. is 8212; in 1840 it was 5519; increase 2693 - about 50 per cent.

GEORGIA.—The new Legislature of this State met at Milledgeville on the 3d instant. In the Senate Hon. *A. H. Chappell*, (formerly Whig member of Congress, but turned Loco on Texas and the Tariff,) was chosen President by a stint party vote—having 24 votes to 21 for James S. Calhoun, Whig, (Editor of the Columbus Enquirer.) In the House, CHARLES J. JENKINS, (Whig) of Augusta was chosen Speaker, having 68 votes to 53 for Capt. Anderson, Loco. Eight Locos did not vote.

The Governor's Message treats solely of State matters. The entire State Debt is said to be $1,727,760.

☞ The weather has been delightful for several days, though a little windy yesterday.

THE CASE OF POLLY BODINE.—This case was commenced yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or rather the Circuit Court, Judge Edmonds trying it alone. The entire day was occupied with attempts to empannel a jury, but not a single one was sworn yesterday, and it is more than probable that this county cannot furnish twelve men who will exactly meet the views of her counsel, with the latitude they have of examining jurors, as to their preconceived notions.—The case will be continued from day to day until the panel is formed, or the county exhausted—Judge Edmonds, having

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞"The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner o Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion.....$0 50
" " " Two insertions.... 0 75
" " " Three insertions.... 1 00
" " " Three months.... 3 00
" " " Six months..... 6 00
" " " Twelve months.. 10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For ve lines, or less, One year.....$6 00
" " " Sixmonths..... 5 00

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 18, 1845

PATRIOTISM.

Some one of considerable note, though we just now forget who, once said that the word patriot and scoundrel were synonimous terms. The remark is bitter enough, and if not entirely true, has truth enough in it to give it point and force. A little observation will have convinced those who have made it, that the men who prate most about patriotism, and are most ready to brand their neighbors with a want of it, are the very men who never, by any chance, rise above considerations of self, and of party as promotive of the interests of self. There never yet was a demagogue—and they are a numerous race—who, to hear him tell the story, was not eaten up, absolutely devoured, with the most disinterested love of country; and if he did desire to serve her in this or that capacity, it was only and entirely because she could not be so well served by any one else. The patriotism of one of these worthies is a mantle of the largest kind. It is made not only to cover his own peccadilloes, but those also of his party, and such as they may force upon the country. As in the name of liberty all crimes against it have been committed, so under the name of patriotism the most selfish and wicked designs are cloaked.

We have been led to these reflections by the tone of the Locofoco organs in general, and of the Post of this city in particular, on the war question. That paper, after stating that the leading Whig journals and statesmen are taking decided grounds against the views of President Polk on the Oregon question, remarks:

"It is very strange, indeed, that in every dispute which has arisen between the United States and foreign nations, these editors and politicians are found opposing the wishes and policy of their country."

This would be strange, indeed, *if it were true.* The Whig press constitutes probably two-thirds or three-fourths of the whole press of the country, and its circulation is in a still greater proportion; and it represents at least one-half the inhabitants, and perhaps two-thirds of the native born citizens. It would be strange, indeed, if these citizens, speaking through their organs, were uniformly against their country in its controversies with foreign powers. But it is neither true nor probable. We are all of us but too apt to overrate the force of what makes for our own advantage, and to underrate the strength of what makes against us. It is human nature, here and everywhere, now and always. We can claim no exemption from the frailty. The Post's absurdity has its rise in his using the word *country* instead of *party.* It is the measures of the Locofoco *party* that the Whigs oppose, because, as they conceive, they are not consistent either with the true honor or glory or welfare of the *country.*

One of the questions on which the Post reprobates "They favored," says the Post, "the wishes of France and England on the Texas question." This way of stating the case affords indubitable evidence that the Post is one of those patriots described above. The Whigs opposed the annexation of Texas, as the Post very well knows, from other motives. And it should bear in mind, when speaking so flippantly of opposing the wishes of the country, that Mr. Polk is a *minority President;* that a *majority* of votes cast at the last election were against him and his views, and that he, therefore, rather than the Whigs, in this matter, "opposed the wishes and policy of their [his] own country." This, on the supposition that the country consists of something more than the Locofoco party, which, however, it may be is more than the Post will admit.

The Post quotes from Mr. Webster's speech at Boston, the declaration "that England had rights [in Oregon] that ought to be, and must be respected," and asks, is this the language of patriotism? We shall not enter upon the question of rights with our very erudite neighbor, but this we may say, without danger of being misapprehended, that if Mr. Webster *thinks* Great Britain has rights, it *is* patriotic in *him* to say that they ought to be respected. True patriotism never requires us to do wrong, and we may depend upon it that when we see a person urging us to injustice, he is a patriot of that character which has almost made the word a term of reproach.

—Since the above was written and in type, we perceive from the *American*, which enters into the matter fully, that the Post has only given a portion of Mr. Webster's speech, and thereby made him affirm something very different, indeed, from what he actually said and meant. Mr. Webster's declaration was not that England had rights, &c., but that "*this country* had rights which ought to be, which should be, and which must be respected."

We should like to see what the Post has to say for itself. Perhaps it can explain—we hope it can—but at present things look as though it had been guilty of as atrocious a misrepresentation as was ever, for any purpose, perpetrated.

THE BACK TRACK.

The Washington Union, the official organ, it now appears, has gone a little too fast in saying we must have "*the whole of Oregon or none.*" It now comes out, and explains its language to mean the whole of our *title or none!* Well, who ever advocated that we should give up any part of our title? The "organ" will not find a man in the nation who will agree that we shall relinquish any portion of our just rights. Let these rights be once clearly settled and amply defined, and American citizens, with one heart, will be ready to defend them. But this is the very inquiry to be answered—What are our rights? We have officially admitted, as a nation, that Great Britain has rights in Oregon, by agreeing to a joint occupation, and by repeatedly offering to negotiate on the basis of the 49th degree. If the Government now, therefore, resolves to have the whole of Oregon, it must be able to show the people the new grounds of claim, and the reasons for dissent from the wise administration of former years. We consider that that man is a greater enemy to his country who forces or cajoles her into an unjust or unnecessary war, than he who is willing to suffer some small injury rather than appeal to the dread arbitration of the cannon; and we think this is the sentiment of the wisest men nd best patriots in the nation.

☞Our citizens will be no little gratified to read the proceedings of the Railroad meeting in Bedford. As information on the subject of the right of way extends, the people of Pennsylvania will be found acquiescing in the justice of yielding this grant. It is one of those questions which only needs to be examined with unprejudiced minds to secure conviction. We hope our Philadelphia friends will yet see this subject in its true light. We should be sorry to differ with them, or to see hard feelings engendered in the Western and South-western portions of the State, against that city, on this question. We want to see her go on with her Sunbury Railroad, and we wish to unite with her in amicably procuring the necessary legislation, and as far as our means will admit, in helping her to build the branch to this city; but we are persuaded that a good deal depends upon her course in respect to permitting the Baltimore road to terminate at Pittsburgh. The feeling on this subject is so deep in this whole section, that irritation, however improper, will certainly be excited by pertinacious opposition on the part of our eastern sister. If Philadelphia would lose any thing by that road coming to Pittsburgh, we might acquiesce. But as we are satisfied this will not be the case, it will require a great deal of equanimity of temper to sit quiet under an irreparable injury done to the South-western part of the State, as well as to our State Works, should Philadelphia opposition prevent the grant of the just demand made.

☞ The Hollidaysburgh Convention has settled a question to the satisfaction of all, we trust, —which was, by the way, as well settled in the eyes of every considerate and thinking Whig before—that is, that the Whig party is the only real true Tariff party in the country; and that the people can only look for protection to home industry and to manufactures, from the exertions and influence of that party. It is true, that a majority of the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, is in favor of a Tariff, and is willing to go for one as far as practicable without conflicting with party obligations. But party, even with this portion of the "Democratic" ranks, is paramount to the Tariff, and to depend upon it to sustain protection when it comes into contact with party ties, is to lean upon a broken reed.

It therefore becomes the bounden duty of every friend of the Tariff—of every one who considers that the protective policy is necessary to the stability of our manufactures, and to the welfare of the country—to identify himself with the Whig party. To Pennsylvania, especially, is the policy of the Whigs party vitally necessary. All her present prosperity is he fruit of Whig measures founded on Whig principles. Of all the States in the Union she ought to be Whig, and the late demonstration at Hollidaysburgh we trust will open the eyes of an honest, but long deluded, hard-working yeomanry.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A large and spirited meeting of the citizens of Bedford County in favor of the passage of a Law by the Legislature, at its next session, authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend its Road from the town of Cumberland in Maryland, through the State of Pennsylvania to the city of Pittsburgh was held in the Court House in this Borough on Tuesday evening the 11th instant.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair,

Hon. PETER SCHELL, as President, and appointing,

Gen. John Sipes, Jacob Barndollar, Capt. John Arnold and Christian Snyder, Esqrs. Vice Presidents, and Isaac Kensinger and A. L. Russell, Secretaries.

The meeting having been addressed by Hon. Thomas Williams, Esq. in a speech well suited to the object of the meeting, moved the appointment of a committee of 5 person to prepare a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen, Alexander King, James Kelly, James Lane, Wm. T. Daugherty, and Edwin Schell, who reported as follows:

Whereas, it is in contemplation to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next session for a law authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend its road from the town of Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, through the State of Pennsylvania to the city of Pittsburgh. And whereas, a continuous line of Railroad from the city of Philadelphia to the city of Pittsburgh within the territory of the State of Pennsylvania is required by the great increase of trade between the East and West and the best interests of the Commonwealth. And whereas, it is believed that a connection between Cumberland Valley Railroad, and the proposed extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the mouth of the Little Wills Creek in this county, is the readiest and most feasible mode of obtaining such a continuous line of Railroad, Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the interests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be advanced by granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right of way for the extension of their road to the City of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the Southern and South-western counties of Pennsylvania, which have heretofore been severely taxed for the support of the great system of internal improvements constructed by the Commonwealth without deriving from them any advantages, will be greatly benefitted by the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburgh, it is due to them that the right of way asked should not be denied by the Legislature.

It is further Resolved, That the public improvements of Pennsylvania have not only not benefitted the Southern and Southwestern Counties of the State, but on the contrary have withdrawn nearly all trade and travel from our public roads and in this manner depreciated the lands lying within these counties and impaired the business of the people, and thus rendered the state taxes which they are compelled to pay exceedingly grievous and burdensome—and that these considerations give peculiar force to their wishes for any improvement calculated to meliorate their condition and increase their ability to bear the burthens imposed upon them by the State.

Resolved, That the Representatives of this County in the Legislature are requested to make every proper exertion to carry into effect the objects expressed in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Which Report was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion of John Mowers, Esq.

Resolved, That a Committee of 3 persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and circulate for the signatures of the people of this County, petitions to the Legislature, in accordance with the views of this meeting.

The Chair appointed John Mowers, S. H. Tate and Joseph W. Duncan; such committee.

It was then Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting signed by the officers be published.

The meeting was ably addressed by Hon. Alex. Thompson, of Franklin; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Joshua F. Cox and Simon Gebhart, Esquires of Somerset: PETER SCHELL, President.

John Sipes, Jacob Barndollar, John Arnold, Christian Snyder, } V. Presidents.
Isaac Kensinger, A. L. Russell, } Secretaries.

In 1843 there were 7767 accidental deaths in France, of which 3505 were by drowning; 175 from hunger, want and exposure; 14 by Rail Road accidents. There were also 3020 deaths by suicide; 2291 men and 729 females.

There are 678 house-holders by the name of Smith, in Manchester, England, 106 of whom are John Smiths, and 262 Browns.

The Minister to England

The Washington Union of last night contains the following article:

Mr. McLane at London.—The wholly false report that this gentleman is dissatisfied in his present position, and that he wishes to return to this country, *because he is not intrusted with the settlement of the Oregon question*, has run the rounds of the whole Whig press. It is reiterated again and again in every variety of form, and we notice that it is this morning repeated in the Intelligencer.

We now reply to it for the last time. We state, *of our own personal knowledge*, that Mr. McLane, when he went to England, considered it highly expedient that the Oregon negotiation should be conducted at Washington; and that he entertained this opinion, too, on conclusive reasons growing out of the nature of the question itself, and wholly independent of any intimations from the administration as to the line of negotiation to be adopted

We say further, that Mr. McLane *was not charged with the Oregon negotiation*, and that he was perfectly satisfied with that arrangement. We add to these statements the fact, that if Mr. McLane desires to return from his mission, no intimation of such a desire has been received here. That he wishes to return, in a spirit of dissatisfaction and disgust, we learn from the best authority, it is wholly gratuitous and untrue.

The Union may be right in all that it says. In regard to the point whether Mr. McLane wishes to return, we know nothing from personal knowledge, but have reason to believe it is his present intention to return, if it so please the government, by June next.—*Baltimore Patriot of Saturday.*

The Right of Way.—We have regretted to see, in the *Lancaster Examiner*, a writer laboring most furiously, and with no show of good reason, against granting the right of way for the Baltimore road to terminate at Pittsburgh. We are gratified to observe that a writer, on the opposite side, has entered the lists, in that paper, and we trust he will be listened to with the candor his arguments deserve. The following closing remarks of his first article, suggest thoughts deserving the attention of every true Pennsylvanian:

If, then, the "Maryland Company" should be compelled, by the oversight of our legislature, to make Wheeling the western terminus of their Work, what will be the effect upon our main line of Improvements? Evidently most disastrous. Wheeling is situated but one hundred miles below Pittsburgh, by water, and 56 by land, so that all the produce of the great Mississippi valley, which is now carried over our public works to the Atlantic cities, will naturally stop at Wheeling and there take the "Great Central route," as it is called, to its final destination. On the other hand, should Pittsburgh be made the terminus, much of the heavy freight would in all probability continue to find its way to the east, through the channel of our Public Works, as I have no doubt it could be conveyed at a less expense than it could be conveyed on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at least it would give shippers a choice of routes.

I must confess I am at a loss to know how the eastern portion of our State can be more injuriously affected by making Pittsburgh the terminus than if said terminus was fixed a few miles farther south. And when it is beyond the power of the legislature wholly to avert an evil, it certainly is the part of wisdom to mitigate its effect as far as possible. Pittsburgh is now the Birmingham of the West, supplying almost the whole valley of the Mississippi with her western manufactured articles, such as iron, white lead, cotton yarns, batting, &c., &c., and affording a market for the produce of the western part of this State; but if the interests of a rival City, in a neighboring State, are to be fostered by the suicidal policy of our own legislature, to the manifest injury of one of the richest portions of our State, thus drying up one of the most prolific sources of our public revenue, let the consequences rest upon the heads of our own selfish legislators.

Population of the Empire State Com-[illegible] the office of the Secretary of State, except the county of New York, which is taken from the corrected returns in the Morning News. The entire population is 2,600,374. In 1840, it was 2,420,921; showing an increase in 5 years of 179,453. The number of males is 1,313,335; of females, 1,287,069 showing an excess of males over females of 26,271. The number of electors, excepting New York, is returned at 475,440. New York has probably 64,000 electors. Nearly all the increase of population is in the large towns, and more than half of it in New York city and its environs. In 14 countries, among them several of the best agricultural counties, there is an aggregate decrease of 20,700.

Mr. S. Douglass, M. C. from Illinois, after examining the plan proposed by Mr. Whitney for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, says that the grant asked will embrace 92,160,000 acres, and at the government price would be worth $115,200,000, of which, according to Mr. Whitney's estimate, $65,000,000 would suffice to construct the road. The remaining sum $50,000,000, which might be diminished by the valueless character of a portion of this tract, and again increased by the higher value of other portions, Mr. D. thinks too much for the individual profits of the enterprise.

Governor Poindexter has commenced writing a series of articles for the Louisville Journal on the subject of emigration and naturalization. He depicts in strong and forcible language the evils resulting from the emigration of masses of foreigners to this country, and contends for material changes in our laws to guard against abuses and frauds in elections. He, however, contends also that the change of the naturalization laws should be the word of the whole American people, and not confined to a distinctive party.

It appears by the Boston Journal that several of the Massachusetts towns have promptly rectified the error of failing to elect representatives on Monday. In Roxbury the Whigs elected all three of their candidates; the Whig candidate for Chelsea was elected the same day; in Beverly two Whigs were chosen, and the vacancy in Cambridge was filled the same day by the election of J. S. Ladd, the regular Whig candidate. On the second trial on Tuesday the Whigs of Springfield elected their entire ticket by a small majority.

The New York Gazette states that there are 100,000,000 shoes made annually in France.—The salaries paid to the men making them, amount to 300,000,000 francs. The value of the leathern gloves annually manufactured in France, is 30,000,000 francs, and this business affords employment to 10,000 workmen.

☞ We perceive by a late number of the Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel, that an attempt has been made to ostracise Judge Berrien, by a portion of the Whig members of the Legislature. This announcement will excite surprise among the Whigs throughout the Union, as Judge Berrien has long been regarded as one of the most distinguished champions of the cause—pure-hearted, high-minded, faithful, and gifted. We cordially agree with the Sentinel, that he was no less "an ornament to Georgia than to the American Senate, and it was due to him and to the Whig party of Georgia, as well for his faithful political services and his splendid attainments, as for their unsullied integrity, that he should now, when he had been slandered, traduced, and hunted down by his opponents, be sustained by the Whigs by acclamation."

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 19, 1845.

Insane Asylum.—Our friend "Howard" seconds our motion to take up subscriptions and collections, for the erection and endowment of an *Insane Asylum*, in the churches, on Thanksgiving Day. But in order that this may be done, we must have a public meeting, and devise a plan, so that our eighty to a hundred churches may act in concert. What do our benevolent and Christian citizens say! Shall we have a meeting? Shall the calls of our suffering race be heeded? How soon may many who now rejoice in the enjoyment of their mental faculties, require the kindness and attention of their fellow men to protect them from the hallucinations of their own fallen intellect? If we refuse to do our duty to others, how can we expect others to do their duty to us! We shall soon pass away and leave our wealth to others, but a good deed of this kind will live long after us to bless our race, and will live forever in the bright annals of eternity.

Doings at the Court House.—We should have stated before this, that the Supreme Court, in the case of Dunn, under sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Anderson, did not make any decision in regard to his application, but held his case over for future consideration, so that this unhappy man will have to spend six months more, or a longer time, in jail.

On Monday, before Judge Patton's Court, the mulatto man, Hicks, who had been convicted of assaulting Mrs. Howard, and two other persons, with a razor, was brought up and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. No sooner was the sentence pronounced than the ruffian stepped out of the prisoner's box, and picking up a chair, made an assault upon Thos. Howard, Esq., one of the witnesses for the prosecution. Happily Mr. Howard succeeded in warding off the blow, and the madman was secured.

Bank Directors for the Ensuing Year.—The following named gentlemen were on Monday chosen Directors of the several Banks of Pittsburgh named, for the ensuing year:

Exchange Bank.

Wm. Robinson, Jr., Harmar Denny,
Geo. A. Bayard, Harvey Childs,
Morgan Robertson, B. A. Fahnestock,
Wm. Lippencott, S. Stoner,
James Anderson, George Weyman,
Tobias Myers, James R. Dick.
William M'Cully,

Merchants' and Manufactures' Bank.

Thos. Scott, John Anderson,
G. R. White, R. C. Townsend,
F. G. Bailey, J. H. Shoenberger,
G. E. Warner, W. M'Candless,
J. W. Burbridge, R. Galway,
P. M'Cormick, W. Morrison.
Morris Jones,

Bank of Pittsburgh.

John Graham, D. T. Morgan,
C. Anshutz, C. F. Spang,
George Hogg, John Bissell,
Malcom Leech, Lewis Hutchison,
David Shields, Alex. Laughlin,
John Irwin, Geo. W. Jackson.
Geo. A Berry,

The population of Reading is now estimated at *twelve thousand souls!* Think of that and weep ye good people of Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburgh, York, Carlisle, Norristown, Pittsburgh, and all other towns, 'burghs and 'villes in Pennsylvania! Ain't we going it with a rush!—Lancaster will please stand back and consider herself "distanced"—and Pittsburgh would be prudent to "git out of the way," or we shall be down upon her like ten thousand of brick one of these days. The soil about here is highly charged with electricity, and manufactories, houses and people grow up like magic!—*Reading Journal.*

ancient town of Reading, but we would just whisper in the ear of our friend of the Journal, that we have a little city over the way, called Allegheny, which already numbers some sixteen or seventeen thousand inhabitants, and Reading will have to look sharp if it keeps within six or seven thousand of her by the next census, let alone aiming to equal Pittsburgh.

From the N. Y. Express Nov. 15.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

Sag Harbor in Ruins! One hundred houses, two Hotels, and the Bank burned!

By the Long Island train of last evening, we have information of a most disastrous fire at Sag Harbor, equal in extent, in comparison with the size of the town, to the fire at Pittsburgh, Quebec, or the New York conflagration. Mr. Tucker, the conductor of the Long Island road, who obtained all the information practicable in the confusion, states that the fire broke out Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, at which time the wind was blowing a gale. The fire originated in a wooden building, and soon extended to more than one hundred houses, (one account says one hundred and seventy) which were entirely consumed. Among the buildings burned was the Suffolk Co. Bank, and both of the hotels. The loss in buildings is variously stated at $100,000 a $150,000, while the loss in merchandize cannot yet be estimated, but must be very large. The portion burned was the best business part of the town, and has cast a shade over its prospects that will not, we fear, soon be removed. Among the greatest sufferers we hear the names of Messis. Huntley & Mulford, so extensively known in the whaling trade, in New York. We do not hear that any oil was burned, or that any damage was done to the shipping, of which, however, there was fortunately but few sail in port. So great a calamity has not visited a small town in a long time, nor one that will cause more distress to its mercantile citizens. The train of to-night will bring the particulars, which will be looked for with much interest, as the property is insured here, and the business of Sag Harbor more closely connected with this city than elsewhere.

The following letter gives some account of the great fire at Sag Harbor:

Late Corrector Office,
Sag Harbor, Nov. 14, 1845.

The Great Fire!—Most the whole business part of this village is now but a heap of ashes! The fire commenced about half past 12 last night, from a furniture wareshop, in the Suffolk buildings—destroying the whole of that building, and every dwelling, store and wareshop down the wharf, clearing the street on the West side, up to Wildreth's brick buildings, and the whole street, on the east side from Lester's shoe store, not leaving a building on the wharf, with about 15 or 20 dwelling houses on the streets east of the main street.

From 60 to 70 dwelling houses and stores are destroyed; many of the stores saved a good part of their goods, and the dwelling houses their furniture—while some few are severe sufferers.

It is useless to speculate on the total amount of loss—for no one knows, at this moment, what he has lost.

The Corrector office is burnt; some articles saved in a damaged state—no insurance.

When we shall rise from our ashes it is not in our power to say. We are now in the streets.

Freaks of Millerism.—Some strange scenes have recently been acted at Gill, (Mass.) by the followers of the Millerite delusion. A man named Miller, who had sacrificed his family and had become demented in the cause, was persuaded into the belief that the sins of the other disciples could be transferred to him, and after some silly process, it was pretended that this was done, when two powerful brethren, under pretence of driving out the sins thus accumulated upon his head, began to beat him, and they bruised his head and face literally black and blue, all which he bore with martyr-like submission. The farce was ended by the interference of the citizens of the town who broke up the fanatical camp.

American Artists—Wealth, Vanity and Ignorance.

An American painter of fine talents, painted a picture intended only as a *study;* but in it he had so successfully imitated the style of one of the best schools of the 16th century, that many European artists were themselves deceived. The picture was regarded as a very beautiful gem of some old master; and had the artist been inclined to resort to one of the tricks so often practiced, he might have declared it to be by some illustrious painter, put into his hands by a nobleman who was compelled to sell it—although he was not at liberty to give the proprietor's name—and in this manner a large sum might have been obtained.

To enjoy a joke at the expense of several painters of rather large pretensions for their calibre, such a representation was made, and two or three gentlemen, whose testimoy might some time be useful, admitted behind the scenes. Among other competitors for the prize, was an American gentleman of large fortune. Hearing several painters of great reputation express a warm admiration for the work, he came forward and offered a large sum for it. The owner and painter of the picture, however, frankly told the American gentleman that he could not *warrant* anything about it, and if he purchased it, he must do it on his own responsibility.

"Never mind," said the American, "it is evidently a picture of real merit, and I don't care if Jim Crow painted it; I will give that sum."—($500.)

He came for his picture, money in hand. It was not only a most astonishing imitation of the old style in coloring, &c., but it had been regularly subjected to smoke, acids, &c., till even the painter said if he had not done it himself, he would have sworn it had, to say the least, seen three hundred years.

But the artist was incapable of an imposition; and when the American laid down his money the painter said:

"My dear sir, I won't deceive you; and I had no intention of humbugging anybody, but some of these brother artists. That picture I made and smoked myself; and it is as true," said he, "it is as true, as that I ever made and smoked a ham."

But still the American would not believe it; he thought the artist was "sick of his bargain," and resorted to this *ruse* to get off from the contract.

"No, no!" answered the American, "I have seen too many pictures. You can't make me believe it. There is not a man living who can paint that picture."

"Well," said the painter, "I will not take advantage of you, nor will I trouble the few men who are in the secret, to come in and give their testimony. But tell me one thing: if I will convince you, in five minutes, that I made that picture what will you give me for it?"

"I will pay the five hundred dollars," he replied, "and a commission for another at the same price."

"Done," said the artist. "Look here," tearing up a piece of the canvass wrapped round the corner and nailed down. "Do you call that *old* or *new* canvass!"

The American looked at it carefully and saw on the clear white ground, printed in very legible characters, the name of the maker, and the place and date,—"Belfast, 1838. 42 3-4 yards. Warranted."

The artist had done this "on purpose," and the case was made out.

"What do you say now?" "I have won fairly, but I do not like bets; give me two hundred and fifty dollars, which is more than the picture is worth, and I am satisfied."

The American just at that moment bethought himself of an engagement he had with a friend; and making some apology for his abruptness, left the studio, and the artist never saw him again except in the shop of a picture-vender, where he got well "come up with" for his treatment of one of his own countrymen. He purchased a painting which several who saw and persons too who knew what pictures are, assured me might be found in Florence for thirty dollars, and he paid four hundred dollars for it! To finish the chapter, he passed it off at an American Custom House, as the work of an American artist (to save the duty) and it now adorns the saloon of ——in New York, where the celebrated, gifted, and generous smoking, dusting, and acid process, he learned from the above named artist, attempted to pass it off as the work of one of the greatest masters of the middle ages!

But the best part of the story is yet to come, for I thought the matter worth tracing out to the end. An Englishman of taste and fortune, who had for a long time resided abroad, and was esteemed an accomplished *connoisseur*, hearing of the incident, visited the painter, and was so struck with the masterly ability with which this picture had been executed and smoked, that he laid down a hundred pound note of the Bank of England, upon the painter's table, and said, without parley:

"If this will induce you to part with the piece, I shall be happy to offer it to you in exchange for the picture."

"Half the sum," said the artist, "will be enough."

"I'd rather say," the gentleman replied, "that when you will paint me another as good as this I'll give you another note of the same value."

This generous way of treating with artists is characteristic of English gentlemen of fortune. The artist again took up his palette, and executed in a few weeks a much finer piece, and smoked and besmeared it back the requisite number of centuries into antiquity, and *presented* it to his noble patron; who in his turn presented him with another hundred pound note, enclosed in a letter from London, with the postage paid.

When I heard of this story (and I've heard of more than one noble act of this kind of English gentlemen, for which I honor them) I thought it worth telling. It seems to me to come just to the *point.* The Englishman prized the picture because it was a *modern* work, done worthy of the ancient schools. The American despised it for the very same reason. So much for the difference between a real love of the arts, and a man who buys pictures to be thought a person of taste."

Important, Interesting and Just Decision

Reported for the St. Louis New Era.

In the matter of Andrew Hatfield, a free person of color. } On Habeas Corpus before Judge Krum.

The facts are these: the petitioner, Andrew Hatfield, a free person of color, residing in this State without having a license, as provided and required under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri concerning free negroes and mulattoes, approved March 26, 1845. He was taken before the Recorder and there fined $10 and costs, and was committed to jail until the fine and costs were paid, &c. Upon the hearing before Judge Krum, the petitioner proved by two witnesses, who had known him from his birth, that he was born in the State of Pennsylvania, of parents who were free and citizens of that State, and that he had resided in the city of St. Louis about six years. The Constitution and Laws of Pennsylvania were also proved, showing that the petitioner was entitled to citizenship in that State. After making this proof, the petitioner's counsel demanded his discharge, on the ground that the Legislature of this State had no constitutional power to require the petitioner to obtain a license before he could be permitted to reside in this State.

The petitioner's counsel relied on the first paragraph of section 2nd, article fourth of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." And also the resolution of Congress of 2nd of March, 1821, declaring the "*fundamental condition*" upon which the State of Missouri was admitted into the Union, and the public act of the General Assembly of Missouri, assenting to said "*fundamental condition.*" The above "*fundamental condition*" is to the effect that Missouri, in conformity with the 4th clause of the 26th section of the 3d article of the Constitution of said State, by which any citizen of either of the United States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizens are entitled under the Constitution of the United States, &c. The motion was allowed, and the petitioner discharged on the 6th of November, 1845.

The Oregon Question.

The Washington *Union* is certainly entitled to some little credit for the ingenuity, to say nothing of the pathos, of the following:

"The New York correspondent of the Intelligencer refers to us as declaring '*that we will have all or none of the Oregon Territory.*' Ready as we are to assume and meet all the responsibility of all the declarations which we have made on this subject, we object to having declarations different from our own fastened upon us as ours. Our language was, (italics and all,) 'The whole of Oregon or none—*this* is the only alternative as an issue of *territorial right.*' In saying the *whole* or none, we spoke distinctly and exclusively of our *title!*"

It is of very little consequence what the Organ or its backers may choose to think the extent of our *title*, provided they are content with thinking and talking. We have no objection to our rulers *saying* a hundred times (as Mr. Clay said in substance in 1826, in an official despatch to Mr. Gallatin,) that we have a good title to *all* Oregon. But it will not do, when we come to take a definite stand on this question, to disregard the following *facts:*

1. The title founded on *contiguity* (one of the strongest grounds existing) gives us all *below* lat. 49° and Great Britain all *above* that latitude. Whatever this may be good for to us (and our Government has hitherto insisted upon it) it is just as good to Great Britain for the upper half of the territory.

2. The oldest subsisting settlement in Oregon is British; nine-tenths of *all* the settlements in that region are British. The actual British possession there is of over thirty years' standing, while ours bears date many years subsequently. Aside from our Methodist Missions, we had hardly a hut and never a post or settlement in all Oregon ten years ago, while British posts, protecting an active and flourishing trade, dotted the whole region. Our settlements there are of very recent date, and our settlers have been preserved from famine and provided with the means of doing for themselves by British provisions and goods, furnished them on long credit (totally unsecured) at low prices. We think it would be harsh to ask our settlers to cut the throats of those whose bread and cloth, so humanely supplied, recently saved them from perishing.

3. We commenced negotiating with Great Britain by only *claiming* to lat. 51° North. (See Mr. Rush's late work.) Mr. Canning asked Mr. Rush to state to him, not what we would take, nor how we would compromise, but how much we *claimed.* Mr. Rush, as fully instructed by our Government, replied that we claimed all south of 51° North. Mr. Canning was greatly astonished at this. We readily consented to, if we did not propose, a *Joint* Occupancy of the whole territory. Now we say our title to *the whole* of Oregon—that is, up to 54° 40'—is clear and indisputable,' though we began by only *claiming* to 51°.

—Does any man imagine the world so blind as not to see the rapacity and injustice of the course into which Locofocoism now urges us! Who can read the absurd yet insulting nonsense about "European interference in the affairs of *this continent*"—when England alone owns at least as much of 'the Continent' as we do—and not see that such language tends directly to War, whether any thing is really meant by it or not!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Scraps of Curious Information.

In 1696 there were but 9 newspapers published in London, and these were all weekly papers. The first daily newspaper appeared in 1709, at which time there were 18 published in London. In 1724 the number was 20, namely, 3 daily, 6 weekly, 7 tri-weekly, 3 penny posts, and the London Gazette semi-weekly. In 1792 there were 13 daily and 20 weekly and semi weekly newspapers. The oldest existing newspapers in London are the "English Chronicle, or Whitehall Evening Post," which was first issued in 1747; the "St. James Chronicle" 1761, and the "Morning Chronicle" 1769. The oldest English Provincial Journals are the "Lincoln Mercury," at Stamford, 1695; "Ipswich Journal" 1737; "Bath Journal" 1742; "Birmingham Gazette" 1741. The oldest newspaper in Ireland is the "Belfast News Letter," which dates back to 1737. The first newspaper in Paris was the "Mercure de France," which made its first appearance in 1605. In Paris in 1779 there were 35 daily newspapers —and in '43 but 27. In London, 1843, there were but nine daily newspapers—*and no daily papers* in England except these nine. There are 2 newspapers published in Bermuda; 9 in Newfoundland; 15 in Nova Scotia, (12 in Halifax;) British Guiana 4; French Guiana 2; Bahia 2; Rio Janeiro 9; Barbadoes 6. The first newspaper in Nova Scotia was the "Halifax Gazette," which was published in 1751—*on a half a sheet of foolscap paper!* Think of that ye modern newspaper-readers—who grumble if your half-dozen dailies of *modern dimensions* are not filled with such things alone as suit your own tastes.

Newspapers first appeared in Spain in the early part of the 18th century; in the year 1800 there were but 2; in Greece there are 9; at Constantinople 2; in Palermo 32; and while on the subject of newspapers, I recollect reading in a London newspaper not ten years old, a very remarkable account of the manner of printing in the *Western* United States. The author of the article in question said that it was done in the following manner:—"A yankee goes *out west* with a set of wooden types, and every week such persons as desire the news, bring *pillow-cases*, or something of the same nature, and the news is printed on them by the use of *Prairie mud* for ink!" The writer adds that this is a *very convenient plan*, inasmuch as the pillow-case can be washed and the same cloth used every week! The same writer gives a description of New York—and amongst other things mentions that the inhabitants of this city were composed of *Indians, Blacks and Whites*—and that the principal business was *trading with the Indians!*

The rest I think I may as well leave for the "imagination's utmost stretch," of such as are curious on the subject.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

A cheap Weather Glass.—We extract from a late English paper the following description of a cheap *weather glass*—one which will indicate with surprising accuracy any change in the weather:

"I keep says a gentleman, a phial of water, containing a leech, on the pane of my lower sash chamber window, so that when I look in the morning I could know what would be the weather of the following day. If the weather continues serene and beautiful, the leech lies motionless at the bottom of the glass, and rolled together in a spiral form. If it rains either before or after-noon, it is found to have crept up to the top of its lodging, and there it remains till the weather is settled. If we are to have wind, the poor prisoner moves through its limpid habitation with amazing swiftness, and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard. If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days before, it lodges ulmost continually out of the water, and discovers great uneasiness in violent throes and convulsive-like motions. In frost, as in clear summer-like weather, it was constantly at the bottom. And in snow as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial. It may not be amiss to note that the leech is kept in a common eight-ounce glass phial, about three-fourths filled with water, and covered on the mouth with a bit of linen rag. In the summer time, the water is changed once a week, and in the winter once a fortnight. What reasons may be assigned for these changes, philosophy may determine; but the leech appears to be affected in a way analogous to that of spirits and mercury in the weather glass; and it seems evident, from the surprising sensation wich it manifests, that an approaching change of weather, even days before it takes place, makes a visible change upon its manner of living."

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Rail Road.—We are glad to learn that the surveys are progressing with considerable energy.—Two companies of engineers are in the field. One was at Ashland, 57 miles from here, four days since, and the other will reach Wooster, on the route to Mount Vernon, early next week.

No difficulties have been presented that were not anticipated, and the country is found a very favorable one for railroads. The people too are everywhere anxious, exceedingly so, to have the road made, and they furnish every facility they can in aid of the engineers.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Jeu d' Esprit—the Caudle Lectures Eclipsed.—Of the many imitations, and very successful imitations, of the Caudle Lectures in this country the following is the best of all—a *little* better, we think, than the veritable Caudles themselves! Polk and Tyler are imagined to be in bed together (*a la* Botts and Tyler!) and the discourse from that circumstance, takes the curtain form!

POLITICAL CURTAIN LECTURE.

The night preceding the inauguration—John Tyler and James K. Polk a-bed together at the White House—John asks James for an office for his son Robert—James intimates that he has none to spare.

You've got no office to spare, then, have you, you hav'nt hey! so this is the way you are going to repay me and my family for all we have done for you! So this is what I get for abandoning the whigs and making over my party to have you elected. No office to spare, and 40,000 officers to turn out—that have no business to be in office—they aint fit for an office, and you tell me you have no office to spare!

What did I put them in for? I did'nt put them in—Robert put them in—no! they put themselves in. I—I—put them in because the whigs must be put out, and somebody must be put in, you know they must, and how could I know who was fit for office. Do you suppose I know every body! I knew they wasn't fit for office. I put them in because they wasn't fit, I put them in to put the whigs out—to carry out the democratic principle. Now, James, you know you have treated me shabbily, and you may as well own it. You wanted to get rid of me and steal my thunder. You wanted to ride my Texas hobby, and I helped you mount him. You know you did Jim. Now that's a good fellow just give Robert a good fat office, and I'll be a friend to you as long as I live. Robert wants to travel. Give him a foreign embassy, make him minister pl

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 20, 1845.

Insane Asylum--Prospect Brightening.

We confess to no small gratification at being able to refer our readers to the call for a meeting of the citizens of the two cities and county, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements in relation to an Insane Hospital, or Asylum, and to the communication of our correspondent "Allegheny," furnishing the agreeable intelligence that a suitable lot in Allegheny, worth $8000, is offered as a donation for this noble purpose.

We rejoice to see that we have not overrated the benevolence and public spirit of our citizens, and that it only needs to call their attention to a feasible, reasonable and worthy undertaking, to find them ready to act with promptness and to the purpose.

All we have to say now, is, let the meeting be a large one—let all classes take part in it. If we all pull together, the work will be comparatively light to each individual—and what we are all engaged in promoting we shall all cherish, and take a commendable degree of pride in.

Especially, we shall request the attendance of the pastors and officers of all the churches, not only because the work is a Christian one, and therefore commends itself peculiarly to the Christian public, but because if anything is to be done by the churches of the two cities on Thanksgiving day, they should be present, in order fully to understand the matter, and lay it before their congregations on that day. If collections in money are to be taken up, the congregations should be notified on the Sabbath previous—next Sunday.

We hope our citizens generally will think of the matter, and come to the meeting prepared to make such suggestions as to the mode of proceeding as shall occur to their minds.

We think the best plan to obtain funds will be to take up subscriptions, payable quarterly, within one year. This would afford funds in time to commence the building next spring. Measures should also be taken to enlist the people of the whole county, and if considered advisable, the adjoining counties.

More Removals.—Our friends in the Burnt District are rapidly re-occupying their new warehouses. We notice the following:

Messrs. S. F. Vox Bonnhorst & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, in a very fine warehouse on the site of the one burned.—We see, also, that they have a full and desirable stock of goods on hand, to accomodate their friends and the public, as usual.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—the voice of Mifflin.

☞ We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the proceedings of the citizens of Mifflin county, in relation to a railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The first meeting was held on the evening of November 4th, and the Hon. James Criswell presided. On motion of Dr. Joseph B. Ard, a Committee appointed to draft resolutions. This Committee reported through their chairman the next evening, when a spirited preamble and the following resolutions were adopted:—*Phil. Enq.*

Resolved, That this meeting views with the liveliest interest the efforts now making to connect Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by means of a continuous railroad, and that we will assist the same by any means in our power.

Resolved, That the advantages of the proposed road are so apparent, that we think it must commend itself to the favor and hearty co-operation of Pennsylvania generally, and to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and to the citizens along the route in particular. It is the shortest in point of distance of any of the routes from the navigable waters of the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and its practicability is beyond question, no serious difficulties existing to a continuous road without an inclined plane, and can be constructed at a very moderate expense.

Resolved, That the measure so earnestly pressed upon our last Legislature of granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right of way through our State, is one fraught with the most serious injury to our State Improvements—would be suicidal to our interes's, and ought not to be granted by our Legislature under any consideration or circumstances.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative are requested to use all their efforts to procure the passage of a law to incorporate a company to construct the proposed road, and as we are assured the stock of the same would be immediately taken, no time should be lost in passing said law after the meeting of the Legislature.

Will our Mifflin county friends permit us to ask them to answer a simple question? At what point will the termination of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad do most injury to the State Works,—at Parkersburgh, Wheeling or Pittsburgh? If they say at Wheeling or at Parkersburgh, as every reasonable man must then it will be wisdom in our Legislature to grant the right of way to Pittsburgh, as a means of averting all the injury possible from that road terminating at the Ohio River. If our Legislature could prevent the road from reaching the Ohio river at all, then there would be some reason in refusing the right of way on account of our State Works. But as this State cannot prevent this road terminating at the Ohio river in Virginia, common sense would dictate that we should try and secure the termination at the point where it would do the least injury to our State works,—and that point is *Pittsburgh*.

☞ It is well remarked, by the Connecticut Courant, that the vigor with which the Whigs of Massachusetts went into, and came out of, the recent election in that State, is an example worthy of imitation by their brethren, in every section of the Union. They had difficulties to contend with, which are not often found in the path of any party. But, most nobly have they triumphed over them all, and gained a result which is most cheering to every lover of good order, and sound principles. They had a large army of natives, who, in effect were leagued with Locofocoism, in their opposition to the good old Whig doctrines of Massachusetts; and all of them urging their forces on, to do what battle they could, at the ballot-box. The Whigs knew with whom and with what they had to contend, and they addressed themselves to the work, with vigor acordingly.

Now, we trust that the Whigs of this State and some other States, will not lose the force or benefit of this example. The Whigs of Massachusetts exert themselves in proportion to the work they have to do. Locofocoism indeed, does the same, and is not discouraged by defeat, or dissuaded from action, by obstacles. It works under all discouragements, and it works in all weather. When the time for action comes, it will bury differences, forget insult and injury, and work in the common cause. We trust such examples will not be forgotten by the Whigs of this State in their next election. "Union of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union.

We trust, also, that the Whigs of the two cities, at their approaching municipal election, will imitate the noble example set them by the Whigs of Massachusetts. It is in the smaller elections that they become perfectly organized, and prepared for the greater contest.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Ronge, the Reformer, at Worms.—His recent entrance into that ancient town, so celebrated for scenes of sublime interest during the Reformation under Luther is described in the foreign Journals as resembling some great public, political or triumphant entry.

He came, they say, followed by thousands of thousands, who greeted him with continual shouts of joy. Two of the most notable citizens (one an Israelite) voluntary offered their residences for a place of worship, where the Reformed Catholic divine service should be performed. The inhabitants, Catholics and Protestants, undertook to arrange the place, and succeeded in soon changing it into a well-adorned temple, with galleries and other accomodations. The number of persons wishing to attend was so large, however, that it was found necessary to resort to another expedient, and a tent was erected in the open air, in which more than 15,000 listened to the words of the great Reformer, which though simple, and without any oratical ornament, were very impressive, and produced a great effect. Since the time of Luther such a multitude of people never assembled here, and thousands of persons will from hence spread the seed of the new Church far and wide. It is a most interesting sight to see the reformer of the 19th century addressing the people with overwhelming power, in the very market place where Luther did so three hundred years before!

At Darmsdat, also, great crowds assembled to welcome him, whom he addressed from the balcony of the hotel, a few minutes after his arrival, thanking them in the most tender expressions, for the sympathy they evinced for the cause of reform.

Nestorians.—Very interesting intelligence continues to be received from the Mission to this people. Dr. Perkins, in recent letters, describes the attention to religion and moral reformation of the people of Geog Tapa, as most encouraging. The people are anxious to have stated preaching on the Sabbath, and they sustain, generally, three meetings every evening, at private houses in different parts of the town. These are conducted by Priest Abraham, assisted by Moses and John, two pious young men recently licensed. The attention of neighboring places has been aroused by this work in Geog Tapa, and the interest in religious truth is fast spreading.

The Patriarch, who was the chief cause of the trials suffered by the missionaries for some months, writes from Masel to his brothers, that though nominally a guest, he is really the *prisoner* of the Turks. This has greatly humbled the brothers, and abated their enmity to the missionaries.

Departure of the Missionaries.—A large assembly, says the Boston Traveller, convened last Sunday evening in Park street Church, in reference to the departure of a number of Missionaries about to sail for Southern India and Ceylon. After the introductory services, Dr. Anderson delivered the instruction. He read several extracts from a letter of Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, now in England, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which presented a very animating view of the missionary work in Hindostan. "I may truly say," writes the learned prelate, "that the fields in India are *white already for the harvest*'. Nothing, I believe, has been seen like it since the days of the apostolic Swartz, and perhaps not then; nor any thing approaching it. An outburst of the native mind seems at hand."

Dr. Anderson was followed by the Rev. Dr. Spaulding, who has been a member of the Ceylon mission for more than a quarter of a century. He commended them, with much feeling, to the God of missions, expressing the hope that he might soon return to his former field, for the remainder of his days.

The missionaries to Madura are the Rev. Messrs. Herrick, Webb, and Rendall, with their wives.—Those to Deylon are the Rev. Messrs. Howland and Fletcher, with their wives and Miss Chapel. They are to sail in the ship Malabar, Captain Freeman, from Boston.

Puseyism in India.—The Rt. Rev. Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, now on a visit to London, in his answer to an address from his former parishioners, spoke of Puseyism in India, as follows:

One of the chief duties I have had to discharge in the three immense dioceses of India as Bishop and Metiopolitan, has been to raise a barrier against the inundation of semi-Popery, which was pouring out its defiling and death-conveying streams there, as at home. I have endeavored to do this as became me as Bishop, by ordaining none who entertained the gross and superstitious Tractarian sentiments, by refuting and condemning them openly all over India, in my sermons, and charges, and private advice, and by following out every particular instance of tendency to these novel doctrines, ceremonies, and practices, which came to my knowledge, with all the measures which the case demanded, and my duty allowed.

The German Professor, again.—It appears from the latest European intelligence, that Ronge, with two of his colleagues of the German Reformed Catholic Church, recently arrived at Frankfort. The population in large numbers formed a procession outside the town, and escorted him to his hotel. At eleven o'clock he preached in the Reformed German Church, and after service addressed the multitude from the balcony of the hotel. He alluded to the reception he had met with wherever he went, and said that such tokens of support were not to be taken as homage to him as a man, as he had done nothing to merit such honors, but the adherence of the people to the Reformation, now commencing, and of which no man could see the end. A dinner was given to him which was very numerously attended, and at which Mr. Ronge and his fellow-clergymen made speeches. While on his way to this dinner, he was met by a procession of young girls, who presented him with a splendidly-bound Bible, printed 300 years ago.

Religious books set free.—A while since the Turkish Government established a censorship, which they extended to even religious books, and all such had to be exhamined by the Armenian and Greek Patriarchs; but recently they have declared that it only applies to *political books*, and the censor has just given free admission to *four different works*.

Armenian Prayer meeting in Constantinople.—The American Board, at their meeting in Worcester, requested the missions to hold their annual meeting if possible, and, at all events a prayer meeting in September, when the Board meets. Mr. Dwight writes that on Thursday, September 11th, (the day of the Board's assembly in Brooklyn,) the *native brethren*, forty or fifty-five in number, held three meetings for special prayer in behalf of the Board. This is the more interesting, from the fact that they leave their business and cross the harbor to attend such meetings.

Constantinople.—Rev. Mr. Dwight in a letter dated September 27th, says that the converted priest who was banished to a distant city, has been recalled. Great progress has been made during the last few months. Artifices are used by the Patriarch to induce the brethren to go back, but without success. They stand firm, and so increase in knowledge as to be able to do much without the missionaries. The exiled priest, expressing pain at the declension of one who had formerly been interested in the instructions of the missionaries, on being told that this person had been informed that the missionaries were bad men, replied, And what if they were all bad—does that alter the *truth*? When in this convent, a man of evangelical sentiments entered one day, and in the course of debate, one person said. He is one of your followers. This priest said, "If any follow *me* let him be accursed. He must follow *Christ*." Mr. D. remarks that they often say, "We follow the missionaries only, as they follow *Christ*."

The thousands of Israel.—According to the Faithful Watchman of Zion—the organ of the orthodox German Jews—there are in Italy, 50,000 Israelites; in Holland and Belgium, 80,000; in England, 30,000; in Denmark and Sweden, 5,000; in Russia, 60,000; in Poland, 1,500,000; in Hungary, 160,000: in European Turkey, 300,000; and in other parts of Europe about one million. The Voice of Jacob says:

"There are at present in Galicia, 294 large synagogues, and 100 smaller ones. In Hungary, 142: in Moravia, 52, and in Bohemia, 39 large synagogues. Among the 80,000 inhabitants of Bagdad, there are at present 10,000 Jews. Twenty years back, before the plague swept away two-thirds of the inhabitants, Bagdad numbered twice as many Jews.

The Free Will Baptist Missionary Society held its Anniversary at Lowell, Mass., October 17th. The Treasurer's report stated the receipts of the year at $3,455 89.

Southern Foreign Mission Board.—At a meeting of this Board, Nov. 3, the Rev. George Pearcey, (Baptist,) the Principal of Bottetourt Seminary, offered himself as a missionary to China, and was unanimously accepted.

Grand Ligne Mission, in Canada.—Madame Feller and Dr. Cote continue to receive cheering manifestations of Christian kindness. The manner of their reception at Boston and Providence has greatly encouraged them. At New York, a Ladies' Association in aid of the mission has been formed. The President is a Presbyterian; the Secretary an Episcopalian; the Committee chiefly Baptists. This is true Christian union. A Ladies' Association has been also formed at Boston.—*Montreal Register.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

New Orleans, Nov. 10, 1845.

The steamship Cincinnati arrived this morning from Aransas Bay, having on board Maj. Gally's corps of State Artillery, and Capt. Farnal's Volunteers. This is another indication that there is no prospect of any hostilities between this country and Mexico.

The Cotton market has opened this morning with a very good inquiry. Indeed, after examining some of the purchases to-day, I should say that prices are nearly, if not quite as high, as before the arrival of the news. Northern buyers are in the market and acem very anxious to operate. Middling cannot be bought under 6⅞c, and good middling is worth 7a7¼c per pound.

On Saturday 160 hhds. Sugar were sold at a decline of ¼a½ cent per lb, prices ranging from 5¼ a5½ cts per lb. This morning about 100 hhds. have changed hands at similar rates.

Holders of Flour are very firm this morning at $5 for common brands.

From Mexico.—The Mobile Herald of the 11th inst. has the following:

The U. S. ship St. Mary's, Commander Sands, arrived at Pensacola, as we learn from the Democrat, on Wednesday last. The St. Mary's is direct from Vera Cruz, with important dispatches for the Government. She sailed from Vera Cruz in company with her B. M. ship Eurydice, bound to Havana, with the French Minister on board.

Mississippi Election.—The election for Governor, Secretary of State, four Representatives in Congress, and other State and County officers, took place in Mississippi on the 3d instant. But little interest appears to have been taken; we have full returns from only one county, (Warren,) which has elected the full Whig ticket by about fifty majority—it elects four members to the Legislature.—*Nat. Intel.*

Melancholy.—We have the melancholy duty of announcing the death of Capt. J. C. Reed, of the U. S. Armv, and late aid to General Gaines, which took place at the United States Hotel in this city, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He arrived in the New England, from Cincinnati, on Monday, and stopped at the U. S. Hotel; in the evening paid his bill and his fare to Philadelphia. He appeared melancholy and somewhat deranged. He went to his room but did not retire--persons lodging in the adjoining rooms heard him walking the room from the time he entered until the hour above named. He then appears to have deliberately taken his holster pistols from his trunk, locked it, and placing the muzzle of one at his right temple, snapped two caps, (as they were heard in the adjoining room, and mistaken for the snapping of coal in the fire.) A third time the pistol was discharged, the ball passing through the right to left temple, and through the partition into the adjoining room. He fell instantly dead, without a groan.

He had a letter in his possession of recent date, from Gen. Gaines, accepting his resignation as one of his aids, and couched in the most flattering terms. He had also a sword, presented to his father by the Legislature of New York, for honorable service in the last war, and by his father presented to him in 1841. He had about 80 dollars of money with him and some baggage. He was aged about 35 years.—*Wheeling Times of yesterday.*

Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The important service which Historical Societies are calculated to render is strikingly suggested by the following letter to the Secretary of the Maryland Association, which we copy from the Baltimore American. One can scarcely read it without being in some degree impressed with the importance of collecting and preserving the minutest details of history, and this is the specific province of our Historical Societies.

Quincy, 29th Oct. 1845.

To Brantz Mayer, Esq., Baltimore:

Dear Sir:—I have to return you my warmest thanks for your letter of the 24th ult. and for the "Journal of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, during his visit to Canada in 1776 as one of the Commissioners from Congress." This document, and the introductory Memoir published with it, will furnish a precious contribution to the future Historian of our Revolution and War of Independence, as the name of Carroll will shine among the brightest of the founders of our Federative Republican Empire.

It is pleasing to perceive the growing interest taken by the rising generation in the collection and preservation of the historical details of the Revolutionary Conflict of our Fathers. The institution of Historical Societies in so many States of our Union promises to our posterity a pledge contradictory of the misanthropic declaration of Sir Robert Walpole, that all history is and must be false. It is, indeed, comfortable to all experience that the history of periods, and of events pregnant with consequences afflicting the condition of the human race, can be but imperfectly known to the actors and cotemporaries of them. There is a French work entitled History of Great Events from Little Causes, and there are perhaps very few of the great events in the history of Mankind to which little causes have not largely contributed. I think it is a remark of Voltairs that *posterity is always eager for details*:—and among the incidents of that convulsion of the family of civilived man, which began with the Writs of Assistants and the Stamp-Act, and, ended in the foundation of the proudest Empire that the world has ever known,—the relations of the Colonies of England swelling into Sovereign States with the conquered Colony of France ineffectually sought to be united with them the struggle of Freedom and Independence,—there are *causes of detail* so widely different from those which operated on the Mass, that they will require the keenest perception and the profoundest meditation of the future philosophical Historian to assign to them their proper station and weight as elements in the composition of the complicated and wondrous tale. The Journal of Mr. Carroll will be among the most precious materials for the Narrative of that great movement in human affairs, and the Historical Society of Maryland has rendered no inconsiderable service to the future ages of our country by bringing it forth and publishing it to the world.

I am with great respect, dear sir, your very humble and obt. servant,

John Quincy Adams.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Messrs. Editors:—I rejoice that you, in connection with your correspondents "Mercer" and "Howard," have brought before the community the subject of the erection of a suitable Asylum for the Insane. "Mercer" narrates a piteous case, but it is one, only, of many. Read Miss Dix's "Memorial" to our Legislature on the subject of the insane, and learn their dreadful condition in our county jails and poor-houses, or equally sad state in private houses, caged up like wild beasts, under the charge of ignorant, and perhaps heartless, keepers. Humanity cannot fail to weep over such distressing, and, in many cases, revolting scenes, but is a tear of sympathy all she has, or is willing to give! Will nothing be done to rescue the poor unfortunate from such degradation and misery, and place them where not only bodily comfort may be secured, but judicious means resorted to for the restoration of their reason?

You express a hope that the feelings manifested by your corsespondent "Howard," are but an indication of those of the mass of the community. Doubtless many, indeed *all*, who have paid any attention to the subject, must feel, and will be willing to aid in providing a suitable Asylum for the Insane. I met with one to-day, who is keenly alive to the importance and duty of acting promptly and efficiently in this matter. He was a mechanic, and has earned all he calls his own by hard and persevering industry. He told me that he owned a lot in the upper part of Allegheny city, 286 feet 6 inches by 181 feet 6 inches in size, and fronting on two streets and an alley, and that if it should be thought a suitable location, he authorized me to say he would cheerfully make a donation of it, provided sufficient funds should be raised to erect upon it a building suitable for the reception and proper care and treatment of the insane. This lot cannot be worth less than $8000. The offer is a most liberal one, and speaks loudly and largely for the benevolent feelings and humane heart of him who makes it. Will not the offer be seconded by a prompt and hearty effort to secure the necessary means? Or shall the subject be permitted to pass away from the minds of our citizens without any attempt to meet the wants of suffering humanity! ALLEGHENY.

November 17, 1845.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Wm. J. Howard, Esq., *Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh:*

Dear Sir:—Sympathy for the afflicted, and a proper regard for the honor of the City, induce us respectfully to request that you will call a public meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county, to be holden at such time and place as you may deem proper, to take into consideration the expediency of creating an Asylum for the Insane. The period, in our judgment, has arrived for the commencement of this important work; but as harmony of sentiment and concert of action are indispensably necessary to its successful consummation, it is desirable to know whether the views we entertain respecting it are, to any considerable extent, in accordance with public opinion.

We are, very respectfully, &c.,

Wm. Eichbaum,	Thos. Bakewell,
Thos. M. Howe,	Richard Biddle,
Edw. D. Gazzam,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Jno. T. Logan,	Geo. R. White,
M. Allen,	W. Bagaley,
F. Lorenz,	A. Culbertson,
M. Atwood,	Saml. Snowden,
Lewis Hutchison,	Allen Kramer,
R. W. Poindexter,	George Weyman,
A. A. Hardy,	Thos. H. Fowler,
Wm. P. Jones,	J. D. Williams,
Fred'k Kahl,	T. H. Patterson,
Warrick Martin,	D. C. Stockton,
George Ogden,	N. B. Craig,
Harvey Childs,	Caleb Lee,
A. P. Childs,	N. Holmes,
Charles Brown,	Geo. Parkin,
R. E. Sellers,	E. G. Edrington,
D. N. White,	James M. Cooper,
John Mecaskey,	E. Rahm.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In compliance with the above request of my fellow-citizens, I hereby appoint a meeting of the people of Allegheny County, to take into consideration the subject of building and endowing an Insane Asylum, to be held at the Court House, on next Saturday, November 22, 1845, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM J. HOWARD,

Nov. 20, 1845. *Mayor of Pittsburgh.*

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Chancery at Franklin (in the State of Tennessee) at its October Term, 1845, in the cause pending therein between Chas. I. Love's Executor and William M. Gwinn, defendant, I will, on Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1845, expose to sale at the Court House in the town of Nashville, the valuable Iron Works lying in Perry county, well known by the name of the Cedar Grove Furnace, attached to which is a body of land of upwards of 800 acres. The ore is inexhaustible, and having been analysed by Dr Troost, is stated to be of the first quality. There are on the premises a double furnace, built of the best materials, good buildings, consisting in part of a large commodious dwelling house, store house, negro houses, blacksmith's shops &c. &c. engine house, mill house, and an excellent steam grist mill. The furnace is supplied by a large cave spring of excellent quality, and quantity sufficient for all purposes, and the lands are well watered. Part of the land lies on the Tennessee River.

Further particulars respecting the establishment can be had upon application to the subscriber at Nashville.

Terms of Sale—A credit of one and two years with notes or bonds with approved security, will be required, and a lien retained on the property until the same be paid. BENJ. LITTON, C. & M.

(Nashville Banner $2.) nov21-w3t

HAMPTON & SMITH,

No. 114 Wood Street,

ARE now opening a very large stock of Winter Goods, being their second stock since September. They respectfully solicit a call from merchants visiting this market, as they are enabled to offer goods as low as they are "Jobbed" at in any market east or west (nov20-w2t)

SALT—200 bbls "Peterson's" No 1 Salt for sale by CARSON & McKNIGHT, nov20 Sixth street.

FEATHERS—12 bags prime, rec'd per steamboat Milwaukie and for sale by nov20 CARSON & McKNIGHT, Sixth st.

AT W R MURPHY'S, North east corner of Fourth and Market streets, there is now opening another large supply of winter goods. Purchasers are invited to look at them, and learn the prices. Country Merchants will find many kinds of goods not usually kept in Wood street, and would do well to take a look at this stock. nov19

MAGADORE SHAWLS—A few of this entirely new article, very large and heavy, just rec'd at nov19 W R MURPHY'S.

NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS—W R MURPHY invites the attention of the ladies to a lot of new and beautiful styles just opened. nov19

PARIS WHITE—5 casks just rec'd and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co. nov18 Corner 6th and Wood sts.

ELOCUTION MADE EASY; containing notes and selections for declamation and reading, with figures illustrative of gesture. By R Claggett, A. M.

The attention of teachers is called to this new and excellent work for young students. For sale by INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co. nov3 Market st. near the Diamond.

SMITH'S NEW ARITHMETIC—Arithmetic on the Productive System, by Roswell C Smith, author of the Productive Grammar, Geography, &c.

Also—A Key to Smith's new Arithmetic, containing operations of all the examples in that work performed at length, with the reasons fully stated, whenever there is the least appearance of labor or difficulty; designed to lessen the burden of teachers. By Roswell C. Smith. For sale by INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co, nov3 Market st. near the Diamond.

SHAWLS—Just rec'd, at No 110 Market street, among which will be found—

Turkeri Shawls; Rich embroidered do;
Embroidered Thibet; Do (silk fringe);
Plaid Woolen emb'd Thibet; Plain M. de Laine do.
nov15 R D THOMPSON.

PLAID—The subscriber has just rec'd a fresh supply of these desirable goods. nov14 R D THOMPSON.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

Dr McLane's American Worm Specific

Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane,s American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards.

JOSIAH JACKSON.

Owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

—

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye witness to the same. My child's health improved much after. SAMUEL MORRISON.

Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

—

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public.

D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, O

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir:—I have used in my practice Dr M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child, in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by JONATHAN KIDD & Co Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane' American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge. aug19-w6m

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COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR NOVEMBER, 1845.

W EICHBAUM · · · · A. GORDON · · · · J. MARSHALL.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots.....2¼@2¾
Pearls.....4@4¼
Scorchings.....2½@3
Saleratus.....4¼@4¼
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale.....—@7.00
Common.....—@6.00
Axles—₱ lb.
Bristles—₱ lb
American.....33 @40
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior.....—@10
Common.....—@ 8
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size.....—@2.25
Small size.....—@—
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow.....28 @30
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms.....60.00@70.00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable.....1.25@1.75
Shaker.....@2.00
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak.....4.12½@4.25
Black Oak.....—@4.00
Hemlock.....2.50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel
At the river.....——
From wagon.....@5
Cotton—₱ lb. @7
Pemulee & Alabam 4 @ 7½
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1.....10 @11
Cocoa, prepared.....—@22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped.....@ 8
Pittsburgh Star.....@22
Cincinnati do.....@20
Sperm, best brands—@33
Do inferior.....@30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12.....—@16
" 11 to 13.....16½@17
" 14 .....17½@18
Increasing ½@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen
No. 500 .....@ 8
" 600 .....@ 7
" 700 .....@ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 —@ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb— @24
Carpet Chain.....@20
Cotton Twine.....@23
Candle Wick.....@16

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white.....11½@12
St. Domingo.....6½@ 7
Laguayra.....—@ —
Rio .....7½@ 9
Havana.....—@—
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers'.....28@29
Sheathing.....28@29
Bolt.....—@—
Old .....16 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla.....@10
White Rope.....@10
Tarred.....@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine.....@ 9
" coarse.....@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long .....@2.50
Long.....@1.75
Common.....@1.25
Plough Lines.....@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thr'd.....@3.00
20@30 do do.....1.50@2.25
Plough Lines.....@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net
Mill work and machinery generally made to order.....@3
Bevel'd gearage do.....@3½
Light machinery do.....@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.....@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in.....@3
" 10 in.....@2
Grate Bars.....@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd—@3½
Sad Irons.....@5
Counter weights.....@50
Dog Irons.....@2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons .....@6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes.....@3
Dutch oven " set.....@50
Tea kettles doz.—7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons.....10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar.....—@ 2.25
24 in. bow front.....—@ 2.25
Add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
7 Tariffville, Nashua, Appleton, &c.....8½@ 8¾
8 Lonsdale, Brunswick.....—@ 8¼
Allegheny D's.....—@ 8¼
Light 4-4 brown.....6 @ 6½
4 Lanvale & Great Falls.....—@ 6
New Market Fine & Wamsutta.....—@10
Bleached, 4@4-4.....6 @11
Fine 11-4 Hamilton Sheeting.....—@12
5-4 do.....—@14
Pickings—
Methuens.....—@16½
Saco.....—@11
Hadley.....—@14
A. C A.....14@ 6
Rochester.....13@17
West Edmunds.....—@11
Boston Dr'lis.....—@11
Bleached.....10@14
Prints—
Common.....5½@ 8
Good Madder.....8½@14
Merrimack & Fall River Blues.....11½@12½
Drugs—By package.
Aloes.....13 @17
Alum.....—@—
Asafoetida.....20 @25
Arrow Root.....8 @10
Aquafortis.....10 @11
Borax, refined.....19 @25
Balsam, Peru.....2.00@2.25
Do Copavia.....30 @34
Brimstone.....4 @ 5
Can phor, refined.....45 @52
Chl. ride Lime, cask 7½@ 8
Cochineal.....1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar.....19 @20
Copperas.....1¼@ 2¼
Glue.....12 @15
Gal's.....20 @25
Gum Arabic.....40 @50
" Copal.....38 @50
" Tragacinth.....51 @57½
" Shellac.....15 @18
" Mastic.....1.20@1.25
Ipecac.....87 @100
Jal'p, powdered.....87 @100
Lac, large.....5½@ 6½
Licorice Root.....8 @10
Liquorice Ball.....19 @20
Lac Dye.....25 @28
Magnesia, Carb.....31 @37
Manna, Flake.....57 @62
Madder, Umbro.....19 @22
Madder, Common.....17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey.....20 @50
Oil, Vitriol.....4½@ 5
" Cassia.....2.50@3.00
" Cassia.....6.00@6.50
" Cloves.....2.50@3.00
" Lemon.....2.12@2.25
" Peppermint.....3.00@4.50
Opium, Turkey.....7.50@8.00
Quinine.....2.90@3.25
Rhubarb, root.....68 @75
Sal Amoni.....20 @25
Sal Soda.....4½@ 5
Senna.....25 @30
Tartaric Acid.....50 @62
Vitriol, Blue.....10 @11

Dye Wood—₱ lb
Camwood.....5½@ 7
Fustic.....2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped.....2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished.....10½@11½
Feathers—₱ lb.
Manufactured.....—@—
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1.....—@—
No 1 hf-bbls.....—@—
No 2.....8.50@10.00
No 2 hf-bbls.....3.50@5.00
No 3.....6.50@8.75
No 1 kits.....—@—
Herring, Gib'd'.....—@5.25
No 2.....—@—
Salmon, No. 1.....17.00@18.00
No 2.....—@—
Shad.....8.50 @9.00
Cod, ₱ lb.....—@ 4
Glass—
Black Bottles
Quart, ₱ gross.....—@9.00
Pint, do.....—@7.00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon.....—@9.00
Claret, ₱ gross.....—@9.00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10.....2.35@2.5
10x12.....3.30@3.5
12x18.....5.50@9.7
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24.....12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10.....1.75@1.87
10x12.....2.25@2.50
Gunpowder—₱ keg
FFFG.....5.50@6.00
Eagle, 6½ lbs.....—@3.00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters.....—@7.00
FFFG do.....—@4.00
Eagle do in papers.....—@6.00
Rock powder.....3.50@4.00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat.....75 @80
Rye.....45 @50
Oats.....33 @35
Corn.....35 @37
Barley.....65 @ 75
Glue—₱ lb.
Pitts'o. common.....11@12½
Ginseng—₱ lb. @30
Do superior.....27@ 30
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs
Timothy.....@16.00
Clover.....—@—
Straw, 100 bdls.....—@—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri.....9@10½
Spanish.....14 @16
Do salted.....—@—
Do kips ₱ skin.....1.00@1.62
Green.....—@ 4½
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky.....—@ 4
Manilla.....7½@ 8
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '45.....18 @20
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb.....1.50@1.75
Spanish.....1.10@1.25
Manilla.....95@1.00
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig.....4½@4¾
Bar.....—@5
Common sizes Pipe.....6 @6½
Sheet.....—@6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore.....18 @20
New York.....15@17½
Damaged.....13 @15
Slaughter.....18 @20
Skirting.....21 @23
Harness, black.....19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides.....30.00@36.00
Russet do.....36.00@42.00
Upper, finished.....24.00@28.00
Kip's finished.....24.00@26.00
Calf skins do.....13.00@26.00
Lace Leather.....18.00@—
N. England Seating.....—@—
No 1 ₱ dozen.....45.00@—
2 do.....35.00@—
3 do.....25.00@—
Sheep skins.....2½@5
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch.....—@29.00
Common.....—@16.00
Clear 1¼.....—@30.00
Clear, 2.....—@40.00
Coarse 2.....—@—
Flooring clear 1 inch do.....—@—
Com. common.....—@18.00
Oak do do.....—@—
Pine Shingles ₱ 1.75@2.25
100.....1.75@ 2.50
Laths, sawed 100 1.75@2.00
Malleable Iron—₱ lb.
Malleable Iron.....3½@4
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse.....—@ 45
" N Orleans .....@37½
New Orleans.....—@—
Country.....—@—
Naval Stores—
Rosin, ₱ brl.....—@3.00
Pitch.....3.00@3.50
Tar, Alleghany.....—@—
N. Carolina.....3.50@3.75
Turpentine, gall.....—@ 87½
Varnish, Copal.....1.75@2.00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh.....—@7
Oils—₱ gallon
Linseed.....68@ 70
Lard, City.....65@ 75
Olive.....4.25@4.50
Sperm bleached.....—@1.20
" unbleached.....—@1.15
Whale.....65@ 75
Tanners, ₱ brl.....18.00@22.00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus Blue.....87@1.00
Lampblack.....6½@ 7
Span. White ng.....1¼@ 2
Chrome Green.....38 @55
" Yellow No 1.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 17, 1845.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The painful manner in which the want of an insane Asylum was brought to the notice of our citizens, by the communication in our paper on Friday, signed "*Mercer*," ought, and we fervently hope may, have some effect in prompting the Christian and benevolent among us to supply a remedy. We gladly give place to the suggestions of our correspondent, "*Howard*," and would fondly hope that his feelings on the subject are but an indication of those of the mass of the community. We have not the least doubt that our reproach can easily be wiped away if some of our public spirited citizens can be induced to move in the matter. We were pleased to see in the last "*Reporter*" that our fellow-citizens in our sister county of Washington have already held a meeting for the purpose of establishing an insane asylum there, and if they can succeed in so good a work, why not we? We have more necessity for such an institution, have a larger population, and more means. Could we not also induce them, as well as others of the surrounding counties, to join with us, in erecting an Asylum for Western Pennsylvania. When it is considered how many churches are built in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, costing from $20,000 to $50,000 each, by voluntary contribution, who can doubt that we can build and endow an Insane Asylum, if we once resolve to do so? Will not some one of our wealthy landed proprietors give a suitable piece of ground, somewhere in the neighborhood of the two cities?

This would be the best investment they ever made, and would be the most fruitful of interest for time and eternity. Who will move in this matter! When shall we have a meeting? We appeal to the benevolent, the friends of their species, to professed Christians, to arise and wipe away our reproach. We cannot be guiltless and neglect this matter. A bountiful Providence has abundantly blessed us in basket and in store, and now providentially calls upon us to perform a duty to the most unfortunate of our race. Let the call be not made in vain.

With much diffidence we make a suggestion. Let a public meeting be called immediately, and the preliminary arrangements be made, and then let subscriptions and donations be taken up in all the churches, on the *day of Thanksgiving* appointed by the Governor, which will be on the 27th. By this means the nucleus of a fund, at least, could be realized, for this most necessary and charitable object, and what better way can be found of expressing our gratitude to the Giver of all Good.

THE HOLLIDAYSBURG CONVENTION.

We give the proceedings of this no-party meeting in another column, copied from a Hollidaysburg paper. It will be seen that the meeting was quite small, and in its results justified our opposition to Whigs participating in it. Our readers will see that the Locofocos, when put to the test, refused to engage to support the Tariff at all hazards, and to discriminate in favor of the administration which would assure them of sufficient protection. They would do nothing, and did do nothing, to commit themselves in favor of a Tariff, irrespective of party. Their action goes to say, that they are in favor of a Tariff, of the Tariff of 1842, but that they will not desert the administration of the General Government, which they have placed in power, on that issue. The Whigs were willing to go for the Tariff at all hazards—to support no man or set of men—or state or national administration—which would not guarantee sufficient protection. This is Whig doctrine, showing them the unflinching and sincere friends of the Tariff. The one party is willing to go for the Tariff as far as they can without losing *caste* in their party ranks. The other party goes for a Tariff as one of their first and great leading principles, as one as necessary to their existence as a vital part is to the body. The two parties, therefore, never could agree in a joint meeting on this subject, and the results of this meeting have strengthened our convictions, that Whigs ought never to meet the "Democrats" in such a Convention, until the latter are willing to take as strong grounds on the question as the former.

We are decidedly of the opinion that the Convention held at Hollidaysburg has weakened the cause of the Tariff. The fact that the Locofoco portion of the assembly refused to pledge themselves in favor of the Tariff at all hazards, and to support no administration which would not assure the country of protection, will encourage the enemies of the Tariff to proceed in the work of destruction.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.—We learn from the New York News that a fire occurred in Cedar street, in that city, on Thursday evening, which was attended with serious consequences. The fire was first discovered in the third floor, occupied by Ellis & King as an umbrella factory, and an explosion, similar to the one in Broad street at the great fire suddenly took place, blowing several of the firemen through the windows into the street, and, shaking down part of the wall and chimney, scattered the heated bricks among the crowd assembled below. The report was not heavy, but the flash appeared like a fierce, bluish-white flame, extending instantly nearly across the street, in a horizontal direction from the windows and doors, and completely firing the upper portion of the building throughout. Several of the firemen were picked up insensible and conveyed to the adjoining houses, and many more were led bleeding and bruised from the scene of their labors. The cause of this explosion was not known; but on investigation, it will doubtless be found to have proceeded from *saltpetre*, or some other harmless substance.

Mr. King, late Foreman of No. 1, lies in a precarious state, and a member of No. 38 is thought to be fatally injured. One of No. 42's company was removed from ground by the police, badly hurt, and many others were taken off in different directions.

The fire was confined principally, to the building where it originated, the stores on each side being but partially damaged. No. 29 sustained very little injury. No. 23, occupied by Brown & Dimock, dry goods dealers, and by W. Carpenter & Co., for straw goods, was deluged with water, and their stock very seriously damaged. The stock of W. Carpenter & Co., consisting of straws &c., to the amount of $16,000 was nearly destroyed. Messrs. Brown & Dimock had a similar amount of stock in dry goods, which were essentially injured. Both firms were fully insured Theloss in the building burned will probably swell the amount to $120,000, as both Messrs. Scott & Dittenhoeffare understood to have had a heavy quantity of goods in store, and the loss of R. T. Wilde and of Messrs. Ellis & King, is proportionably severe.

Steamer Manhattan Sunk.—The steam boat Champion, from New Orleans, reports the steamer Manhattan as sunk at Devil's Island, by running on a snag, from which she was extricated and run upon a bar. The cargo will sustain considerable damage; the boat but little injury. The steamer West Wood was aground at Lucky Island.—*St Louis New Era, Nov.* 10.

From the Hollidaysburgh Register.

THE TARIFF CONVENTION.

Nov. 12. 4 *o'clock.*

This body met in the Presbyterian Church at about 2 o'clock. The number of persons in attendance is small—from fifty to one hundred.

On motion of Maj Williams, of Hollidaysburgh, for the purpose of temporary organization, Col. HENRY C. EYER, of Union was called to the Chair, and Robt. M. Riddle, Esq., of Allegheny, and T. C. McDowell, Esq., of Cambria, were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention having been called to order, on motion of Gen. J. K. Moorehead, a committee of seven persons was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The Committee after retiring for a short time reported the following:

President.

Gen. DAVID R. PORTER, of Dauphin.

Vice Presidents,

Col. HENRY C. EYER, of Union,
JAMES MURRAY, Cambria,
R. P. LINTON, Cambria,
Dr. JAS. COFFEY, Hollidaysburgh;
H. L. PATTERSON, "
SAM'L KENNEDY, "
J. BROTHERLINE, "
P. MULVANY, Allegheny,
THOS BAKEWELL, "
J. M. MOOREHEAD, "
EDWARD M'GRAW, Bedford,
WM. B. CLARKE, Indiana,
SAMUEL HATFIELD, Chester,
JOHN BELL, Huntingdon.

Secretaries.

Robert M. Riddle, Allegheny,
T. C. McDowell, Cambria,
Geo. H. Bucher, Dauphin,
James D. Rea, Hollidaysburgh,
Robt. Williams, "

The proceedings of two or three meetings, &c. were then submitted and read, and

On motion the Chair appointed the following persons a committee to Report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, viz,

Col. Wm. Robinson, of Allegheny,
P. Mulvany, "
Samuel Hatfield, Chester,
Henry Sterling, Allegheny,
J. K. Moorehead,
Maj. Wm. Williams, Hollidaysburgh,
James Potts, Cambria.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY MORNING, October 13th.

We have delayed our paper until this morning in order to give further proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, when the Committee on Resolutions reported.—After a great deal of discussion, the Convention finally adopted the following:

Resolved, That this Convention of the citizens of Pennsylvania assumes as the basis of its deliberations, and cherishes with undiminished reverence, the sentiment and object of their Fathers ordaining and establishing the Constitution of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union—establish justice, secure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, *promote the general welfare* and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

Resolved, That in order to secure these invaluable blessings and promote in an especial degree the general welfare, it is the duty of a paternal government to extend as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, and Navigation.

Resolved, That this Convention sincerely rejoices in the uninterrupted protection which has been so liberally extended, from the foundation of the Government, to the Commerce of the country by the erection of numerous Light Houses, by surveys of our coasts, making channels, and planting buoys, by improving harbors, rivers and estuaries, by an extensive Revenue marine to protect the fair and honest importer from the frauds of the smuggler, and in time of disaster and distress on our coasts to aid cherish and conduct our merchant ships to their destined ports, and in fine to the great objects, by the establishment of our gallant Navy, to countenance, and if need comes, to protect our commerce in every sea.

Resolved, That it is the paramount duty of all governments to enlarge by every practicable means, the prosperity of the producing classes, that by incorporating with our revenue system the principles of *free trade* we would forever defeat the enlargement of their prosperity and postpone to remote generations the development of the resources of this our beloved country.

"*Resolved*, That the State of Pennsylvania is deeply interested in the maintenance and preservation of the protective policy afforded by the existing Revenue Tariff.

Resolved, That the people of this State comprehend the value, understand the importance, and are pledged to the support, and cannot be seduced into the abandonment, or betrayal of, *that* policy which in the brief period of three years has reanimated the almost desponding energies and restored the prostrate credit of this Commonwealth.

Resolved. That in the opinion of this Convention, the interests of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, a sound and prosperous commerce, are reciprocal, greatly dependant upon, and intimately blended with each other, by the unerring laws and invigorating influences of a healthful supply and demand for the product of labor.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a horizontal or twenty per cent. *ad. valorem* tariff, inasmuch as it neither affords fair, just, or adequate protection to many of the great interests of the State of Pennsylvania, nor can it afford revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered.

Resolved, That the Tariff of 1842 has yielded sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the government economically administered; and has afforded "fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation."

Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to repeal, or in any way materially alter or modify the Tariff of 1842, so long as the same yields sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the government.

Resolved, That this Convention therefore respectfully demand at the hands of the Congress of the Union that general protection which is their inheritance: That the existing system of revenue having fulfilled its great object, it is highly important that the laws on such subjects as the Tariff should be permanent in their character, which would be a sure guarantee to the enterprize of the country and the investment of capital.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit the proceedings and resolutions of this Convention to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, earnestly urging their influence and co-operation in carrying out the principles and views contained therein.

Resolved, That the several newspapers throughout the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

In the course of the evening the following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Fenlon, of Cambria, but rejected—the Locofocos voting, we believe, to a man against them, and the Whigs for them.

Resolved, That disclaiming the purpose of involving this momentous question with subordinate party issues, we pledge ourselves to each other and to the country, to stand by the Tariff at all hazards; to discriminate by our suffrages and support in favor of the party and Administration, whether of the State or Union, which shall assure to us the fair measure of Protection we demand, and shall refuse to assent to, or recommend, modifications of the existing Tariff in its essential Protective features.

Resolved, That this convention of friends to the Protective Policy, recognizing here no other, elsewhere no higher political aim, are fully persuaded that the existing Tariff Law has operated advantageously to the common interests, and especially to Agriculture, Manufactures and domestic trade, and ought not to be repealed or so modified as to impair its Protective efficacy.

In their refusal to adopt these resolutions, the Locofocos declared their unwillingness to stand by the Tariff of '42, regardless of denunciation from any quarter—or, in other words, their determination to *stick to and support their party and the Polk Administration*, whether that party and that Administration should uphold or destroy the Tariff—and thus, instead of sending abroad a voice that would *tell with effect* at Washington upon Mr. Polk and his Anti-Tariff advisers, they have but given encouragement to them to go on in their ruinous work. We trust good to the Country may come of this Convention; but we fear it will be otherwise. We have neither time nor room to say more at present.

Towards the close of the meeting a great deal of feeling was manifested by both parties, and great disorder and confusion ensued—Mr. Riddle, Secretary, resigning, and with other Whigs withdrawing from the Convention.

From the Boston Atlas.

OUR STATE ELECTION.

The annual election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives to the General Court, for this Commonwealth, took place throughout the State yesterday. The result, all circumstances considered, may well be considered as a Whig Triumph. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are, probably, not elected by the people—but the Legislature will be strongly Whig, and that secures to us the full control of the State Government for the next political year.

We present, below, full returns of the vote for Governor, cast yesterday, in the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Worcester, Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Bristol—and returns from all of Middlesex, but the towns of Medford, Somerville and Woburn—all of Norfolk, but Cohasset—all of Plymouth, but Hingham—and 17 towns in Berkshire. These comprise the whole Commonwealth, with the exception of Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes Counties, and part of Berkshire. These returns, which are not yet received, will not, probably, essentially vary the result.

By the returns as given below, most of which were received by Expresses arranged exclusively for our own office, it appears that the whole vote given for Governor Briggs, the Whig Candidate, is 47,931

The votes cast, in the same portions of the State, for Isaac Davis, the Loco Foco Candidate, amount to 33,838

The votes for Shaw, the Native American, 6,944

The votes for Sewall the Abolitionist, 6,960

For all other scattering (some of which, by the way, owing to the want of distinctness in the returns, were probably for Shaw and Sewall) 1,294

Making the votes for all other Candidates than Governor Briggs, 49,036

And leaving the amount of votes cast for all other Candidates, more than those cast for Governor Briggs, 1,105

All the Senators elected are Whig. Not a Loco Foco Candidate for the Senate is chosen. There are certainly nine, and possibly twelve, Whig Senators elected.

To the House of Representatives, there are 144 Whigs, 43 Locos, and 3 Native Americans, certainly elected. The Natives were all chosen from Loco Foco towns.

Thus, it will be seen, that a large majority of the Legislature will surely be Whig. The numerous vacancies in the Senate will, of course, be filled in convention of the Senators and Representatives elect—and those vacancies will be filled with Whigs. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be chosen by the Legislature—and the excellent Whig incumbents of those offices will, of course, be re-elected.

This election is, therefore a signal triumph of the Whig Party of Massachusetts, over the combined forces of Loco Focoism, Nativeism, Abolitionism, and all the other *isms* that now infest our Commonwealth—and most of which, we may safely trust, will be extinguished by this decided victory over them all. Massachusetts, notwithstanding all the threats of her enemies, and the fearful forebodings of some of her friends, is still Whig. By the Whig faith she intends firmly to abide, and upon Whig principles, she means steadfastly to stand.

Boston still a true Whig City.—The fears which have been so generally expressed, even by our Whig friends, in all quarters, that the Whigs of Boston would not be able to overcome the numerous enemies who assailed them so furiously, are now all dispelled. The ranks of the Locofoco enemy—the obstreperous cohorts of the self-styled "Native Americans"—the political Abolitionists—the varied forces of the discontented—have all been beaten, by the true and unflinching Whigs of our City. Under highly discouraging circumstances, our friends have come up well to their work. They have maintained our position as a true and firm Whig City. They have triumphed over the combined forces of all our political enemies. They have extinguished the transient power of the "Native American" anomaly. They stand before the people of the State and the country, as a true Whig City. They stand, where they ever have stood, upon the platform of the Constitution and the Laws.

Yesterday, our annual State election for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Representatives, took place. The meetings in this city, in the several wards, were opened at nine o'clock, A. M., and the polls were closed at 4 o'clock, P. M. In fifteen minutes after the hour of closing, the returns from all the wards were received at our office, and we had the satisfaction of announcing the result to a large assemblage of our fellow-citizens, in front of our office—a result which was beyond our own expectation, and which far surpassed the anticipations of many of our friends. We do not desire to indulge in any vain forthputting of the merits and services of the Whigs of Boston—but we think we may venture to claim for them that they are ever ready to do their duty, in any pressing emergency of the political affairs of our State.

The following is the result of the balloting for Governor of the Commonwealth, as given in the several wards of our city.

Vote in Boston, for Gov. Briggs, Whig,	5,600
Vote for Davis, Locofoco,	2,219
Vote for Shaw, Native American,	1,875
Vote for Sewall, Abolitionist,	328
Votes for all others, scattering,	218
Votes for all others against Briggs,	4,640
Plurality for Governor Briggs, the Whig candidate for Governor, over all other candidates,	960

SENATORS.—The Whig Senators for Suffolk—The Hon. John C. Gray, the Hon. Daniel Safford, and Thomas G. Cary, James F. Baldwin and Francis O. Watts, Esqrs., are all elected.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Our city sends to the next General Court thirty-five Whig Representatives.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The Boston Atlas of Wednesday has some additional returns of the vote for Governor, making the account stand thus:

Briggs,	W. Davis,	L. Shaw,	N. Sewal,	Ab. Sc.
49,499	35,063	7,119	7,216	1,314

Briggs over Davis, 14,436: all others over Briggs, 1213. There are about 20 towns to hear from.

The Whigs have elected 2 Senators in Barnstable, and, without doubt, 1 in Nantucket and Dukes, making 12 in all. Vacancies 28, all to be filled with Whigs.

The House, as far as heard from, stands 160 Whig, 49 Loco, 3 Native.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE DEBT.—The Philadelphia American of yesterday says:—

We have been informed to day on what we deem good authority, that there is every probability that the State Interest will be paid in February. There are doubts expressed about the ensuing August instalment.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Necessity of an Insane Asylum.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—With deep mortification, and checks tingling with the blush of shame, I read the communication in yesterday's Gazette, over the signature of "Mercer." It cannot be otherwise than painful to a Pittsburgher, who has any regard for the honor of the city, to reflect that we have not a single benevolent institution, devoted to the interests of suffering humanity. To account for the general apathy, which seems to prevail among us, on this subject, is very difficult, if not impossible.

If any of our own population, who happen to be in limited circumstances, unhappily become deranged, there appears to be no alternative but to commit them, through the agency of the Overseers of the Poor, *as common vagrants, to the filthy County Jail, where they must associate indiscriminately with felons and, it may be, with murderers.* Strangers, of the highest respectability, and with the most abundant means, arriving here in a state of insanity, are similarly disposed of; unless, as sometimes happens, benevolent persons volunteer their services to conduct them in safety to their families or friends. This is a most frightful state of things, and loudly calls for an immediate remedy. If our hearts are not steeled, and wholly impervious to the appeals of humanity, we will speedily adopt such measures as an enlightened philanthropy will be sure to approve.

So far as the writer's personal observation extends, the inhabitants of Pittsburgh are not unfeeling or hardhearted. They evince as much sensibility at the recital of a tale of woe, and are as ready to aid the distressed, as the people of most other communities. The lack, therefore, of benevolent institutions among us, is most probably the result of giving our time and attention so exclusively to business, that we have not had sufficient leisure to consider duly the claims of our unfortunate and suffering fellow-creatures.

We have, on a recent occasion, experienced, to no ordinary extent, the substantial kindness of our fellow-citizens, and it is hoped we will manifest our gratitude for past favors, by extending like kindness to others. A judicious reciprocation of good offices among the great brotherhood of man, constitutes the true happiness and philosophy of life.

In justice to the working portion of our people, it may reasonably be supposed that not one in ten, perhaps not even one in twenty of them, would refuse to contribute, of the means which God has given him, to the erection of a suitable edifice for the reception and proper medical treatment of the insane. Tradesmen and operatives, generally, are proverbial for their liberality: and they certainly would be as ready to display it, in the case under consideration, as in any other. On their aid, therefore, no inconsiderable confidence may be placed.

Our population, in lodes, perhaps, as large a number of *independently wealthy* men, as most others of similar extent. Any three or four of these persons, could with perfect convenience, advance the money required for the erection of the proposed edifice. Having the ability, have they also the disposition to do good? They are generally *attached to respectable christian denominations*, and are, according to the judgment of their fellow man, *strictly moral*. Judging, therefore, from those important tests of character, there is every reason to calculate largely, on the forthcoming contributions, from this portion of our fellow-citizens. Taking this view, of the various encouraging aspects, the writer would recommend the call of a public meeting, without a moment's unnecessary delay. At the proposed meeting a suitable committee should be appointed to wait on the citizens, for the purpose of ascertaining what they might be disposed to contribute, and to report the result of their efforts, to a subsequent meeting. In the event of the labors of the committee in question, proving successful, another committee should be appointed, to look out and purchase a suitable location for the intended building, procure materials for, and superintend the erection of the same.

These crude suggestions are thrown out, in the hope, that a better plan will be submitted for the consideration, and adoption of the people. The only thing insisted on, is *prompt* and *energetic action* of some kind. Though I have but little money, I have some leisure time at my disposal. The latter, I am willing and ready to devote to the furtherance of the benevolent enterprise in question. A person unwilling to contribute either his time or money to so good a cause, can hardly be considered a useful citizen.

HOWARD.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15th, 1845.

FLORIDA ELECTION.—The "Floridian" of the 1st states that so far as the returns have been received, Cabell (Whig) was 37 votes ahead of Brockenbrough; but that several returns were yet to come in officially, which would elect B. by 111 majority. The "Floridian" says: If no further returns are received by next Tuesday, Mr. Cabell will have, according to those now in, 37 majority, and must be declared elected; but doubts if he will take his seat under the circumstances.

GEORGIA.—The Whigs of the Legislature of Georgia, in caucus, on the 6th inst. agreed upon Judge Charles Dougherty, for the Senate of the United States. The vote stood Dougherty 54, Berrian 28. Judge Berrian has resigned his seat in the Senate for the remnant of the term, which expires on the 4th of March next, and it is said Judge W. C. Dawson will be elected in his stead. The bill for the establishment of a Court of Errors has passed the Legislature, and it is said that Judge Berrian will be appointed one of the Judges.

MEXICO.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

The despatches brought by M. Perrott from Mexico, which reached here on Saturday, are very important. I was not mistaken as to their purport.—Propositions are offered, indirectly, but substantially, from the Mexican Government to settle all outstanding claims and difficulties between the two governments.

As far as can be unofficially learned, the Mexican Government propose, 1st, the withdrawal of the United States naval force from Vera Cruz, and the Mexican coast; 2d, upon the compliance of the United States with this request, diplomatic relations to be restored, and diplomatic agents to be mutually appointed; 3d, negotiations to be entered into for the settlement and liquidation of all difficulties between Mexico and the United States; 4th, a proper boundary line to be agreed upon between the United States and Mexico; 5th, a proper and reasonable remuneration to be allowed to Mexico fer the adjustment of the new boundary.

THE POSTAGE LAW.—The Washington correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce" thinks that the deficit under the new Post-office law will be one million and a half of dollars. It is supposed, however, that one million may be saved to the government in the contracts of 1848, and that after that time, if we return to the single letter sytem, the deficit will be provided for. At present no estimate can be made of the *real* increase of mail matter. Ten or twelve sheets of paper, it is said, are now used, which are not more than equal to a single letter, and that the mercantile classes avail themselves of the advantage, to an indefinite extent. If the Postmaster General makes any recommendation in particular, it will be, it is thought, the adoption of 5, 10 and 15 cents for letter postage until 1848, when the new contracts will have been completed. He will advise a return to the single letter postage, and probably the franking privilege to Postmasters.

☞ The Mr. CLARKE appointed Governor of Iowa, is not our Canal Commissioner, but a nephew of his, a printer, and was formerly publisher of a paper in that Territory.

A PATRIARCH GONE.—Mr. Andrew Snyder died at Intercourse, in Lancaster co., Pa., on the first instant, *in the hundreth and thirteenth year* of his age. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a highly respectable citizen; and was perhaps the oldest man in Pennsylvania.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday Morning, November 17.

Flour—The demand on Saturday was very active.—Shippers picked up all they could find. The market was well sustained to the close. 400 bbls on the wharf brought $4@4.20 ₱ bbl, and wagon sold at 4.15@4.25. Shipments were made at $4.20 ₱ bbl to Philadelphia.

Sale of 50 kgs No 1 Butter from store at 10½ c ₱ lb.

Sales 250 bbls No 1 Salt from store at $1,06½ ₱ bbl, delivered.

Sales 300 bu Oats from the Wharf at 35c ₱ bu.

Sales 4@5000 lbs rough Lard at 5c ₱ lb.

Sale 30 bbls common Whiskey at 20½c ₱ gall. Rectified is a shade better. Sales at 21½@22c.

Sale in Philadelphia on the 12th of $3000 Pittsburgh 6's at 99½.

On the 18th, Shippers at Buffalo were paying $1.18½ ₱ bbl on Flour to Albany.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

The fall of the year will soon disappear,
The leaves are beginning to fall—
Stern winter, I fear, too soon will be here,
For those who on charity call.

Of suffering beware, and quickly prepare—
Have plenty of fuel in store:
It will not impair your worth, I declare,
To buy some clothes for the poor.

Again, I entreat, to have kindness replete,
You'll procure abundance of bread—
Then add to the feat a quantum of meat;
Thus the poor will be clothed and fed.

To comply with the muse, Oh do not refuse,
E'se his object you're sure to defeat—
I'll particularize Shoes, but not to amuse;
Only think of the frost-bitten feet.

In the cheapest and best your money invest;
Go, mitigate suffering and pains—
If it should be uncouth, I no more tell the truth,
The best in the world are at **CAIN'S.**

Still let me pursue, ere I bid an adieu,
My allusions to the cheapest Shoe Store:
You'll please keep in view, 'tis a beautiful blue,
And "*Fifth and Market street*'s over the door.

nov18-w6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ISABELLA GIBSON, late of Peebles township, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all who have claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES CAROTHERS.
JOSEPH M'FARLAND,
Executors.

Nov. 13, 1845—nov14-w6t*

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

AN election for President, Treasurer and Six Managers of the Pittsburgh Coal-Hill Turnpike Company will be held at the Toll House, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB EWART, Treasurer.

Nov. 10, 1845—nov15 d1&w3t*

House and Lot for Sale.

A very desirable residence in the Borough of Manchester, adjoining Mr. John Sampson, Esq. The Lot is fifty feet, fronting on the main street to River running back one hundred and ninety-two feet. The House is twenty-five feet front, with two parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor, all two stories high of brick, and built on the best materials, and finished in the best manner, with a good carriage house and stable, a grapery, shrubbery and fruit trees. Any person wanting a pleasant residence will please call and see the same.

Also—A Lot of ground in the said borough, fronting thirty-six feet on the market place, running back one hundred feet to an alley.

Also—Two Lots in Allegheny City, twenty five feet each fronting on a sixty feet street running back one hundred and twenty-four feet to an alley, lying in the rear of Poor House Lot. Terms of payment made easy. Inquire of JOHN PATTERSON,

nov11-d1d&wtf Allegheny City.

MRS. MOORE,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER, Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets, has just received from New York and Philadelphia the latest styles for Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, &c.

oct24-d&wlm

LAND WANTED

—Wanted to purchase, a lot of Bottom Land, of 20 to 30 acres on the Ohio or Monongahela River, not more than ten or fifteen miles from the city. For further particulars apply to

J JORDAN,

nov1-d1t&w3t No 18 Liberty st, opposite Smithfield.

RIVER LOTS.

FOR SALE—Some valuable Lots of Ground, situated on the bank of the Allegheny River, contiguous to the city. These lots are most advantageously situated for Iron Works and other large manufacturing establishments. [nov7-d&wtf] HARMAR DENNY.

Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus and NYMPH SOAP.

COMPOSED of an Eastern Botanical Discovery of surpassing efficacy for rendering the skin soft and fair, as well as imparting a delicate roseate hue to the complexion. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguished charm of female loveliness, a transparent fair skin, Jules Hauel's Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus, may be said to exert an almost magical power. Composed for the most part of Oriental Balsamic Plants, to the utter exclusion of all mineral admixture, it is distinguished medicinally for its extremely bland, purifying and soothing action upon the skin, and by acting on the pores and minute secretory vessels, expels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and, by this method alone, effectually dispatches all redness, tan, pimples, freckles, sunburn and other unsightly cutaneous visitations, so inimical to female loveliness. Its constant use will change the most bilious complexion into one of radiant whiteness; while on the neck, hands and arms it bestows a delicacy and fairness, which its continued use will happily protect, with every appearance of youthful charm, to the most advanced periods of life.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash, during traveling or exposure to the sun, dust or harsh wind, and after the injurious degree of heat felt in crowded assemblies.

To gentlemen afflicted with a tenderness of the skin in shaving, the use of Nymph Soap will be found to allay all cuticular irritation occasioned by common soap or cream, or the climate, which like that of the United States, where the variation of the weather sets aside all chances of calculations, and where exhalations and damp, together with rough wind, exist throughout a great portion of the year, the Nymph Soap or Eau Divine de Venus has proved an invaluable preservative of the skin, and from its extraordinary efficacy, deserves a place among the choicest treasures of every family.

The above valuable toilet article is prepared by Jules Hauel, 46 South Third st, Philadelphia, and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co. wholesale & retail Agents for Pittsburgh and the West, corner of 6th and Wood streets. nov13

TO IRON MASTERS, ROLLING MILL PROPRIETORS, FOUNDERS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to call the attention of the Iron Trade and others requiring the use of Furnaces, to the introduction of a superior article of **Fire Brick**, manufactured at Bolivar, Westmoreland Co. Pa., by Messrs. Baxter, Glover & Harley. They have been tested by several establishments in this city; but most particularly in two powerful furnaces constructed entirely of that material, and fully proven at the establishment of Messrs. Knap & Totten. For Fire Works—from the capacity and large weight of Iron melted in these furnaces, no trial in the neighborhood could be more severe. The Proprietors have cheerfully tendered the following testimonial:

Fort Pitt Works,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 15th, 1845.

SIR—The "Bolivar Fire Bricks" which you furnished to us for trial, have been subjected to sufficient test to convince us of their superiority over any others we have ever used. We therefore most cordially recommend them to persons desirous of procuring a superior article of the kind.

We are yours, very truly. KNAP & TOTTEN

Mr. J. Shaw Maclaren, Pittsburgh.

Additional.

After examination and careful trial of the "Bolivar Fire Bricks" in our several establishments, we cheerfully concur in the preceding recommendation, believing them the best article of the kind ever yet offered in this market.

PARRY, SCOTT & Co.—Iowa Foundry.
MARSHALL, BRADLEY & Co.—Franklin do.
GRAFF, LINDSAY & Co.—Lippincott Rolling Mill.
EDWARD HUGHES—Brownsville Iron Works.
JAMES DUNN, furnace builder for Messrs. Shoenberger.
W. W. WALLACE.

The Bricks at $37 per M. and the Clay at $9 per ton of the same material, to be had of the Agent at his warehouse, Canal Basin, on orders being sent to the office of the Kensington Iron Works.

sep18-d&w3m* SHAW MACLAREN.

THIRD JULY, 1845.

B. E. CONSTABLE announces his determination of sell from this day the remainder of his stock all Summer Goods at

FIRST COST.

This is an inducement worthy the attention of to purchasers.

French Balzarines 31 cts, worth 75 cts;
Bonnet Ribbons at 12½ cts, worth 31, rich new styles
French Lawns and Organdie Ginghams at 15 and 31 cts, worth 30 cts;
Barege Scarfs and Shawls at equally low prices;
Ladies' Lace Caps at 37½ cts, worth $1;
Florence Braid Bonnets at $1 37½, and upwards;
Checked, Striped and Mull Muslins for dresses, very cheap;
Col'd Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Caps, &c;
Parasolettes and Parasols, rich and new styles, some as low as 75 cts each;
Lace Collars, Chemisetts, Cravats, Gloves, &c, &c;
Cutt and Thread Edgings, Laces and Bobbin Laces;
For Gentlemen:—Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, a good assortment Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen, Cambric and Silk Hdkfs, Gauze Cutt under Shirts Drawers &c.

jy4-d&wtf

WALL PAPER MANUFACTORY

WAREHOUSE REMOVED.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their paper store to

No. 87 Wood Street, above Fourth,

nearly opposite the stand they occupied before the fire, where they have on hands and are opening a complete assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c.,

the greater part of which has been manufactured and imported since the fire, and which contains a large number of patterns that are altogether new and suitable for every description of entries and rooms.

They also keep on hands a stock of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper from the Clinton Mill, Steubenville, O., to which, along with their other goods they would respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

☞ Rags and Tanners Scraps purchased in exchange

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
87 Wood street.

ug28-d&w3m

YELLOW OCHRE—800 lbs rec'd and for sale by (nov7) R E SELLERS.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Little Kanawha Bridge Company, until the 1st day of December next, for building a bridge over the Little Kanawha River at Parkersburgh, Wood county, Va., to be completed by the 1st day of September, 1847.

The said bridge is to be a covered arch bridge of one span, with two carriage ways, each twelve feet wide in the clear, and one foot way six feet wide in the clear, with stone abutments of range rock-work headers and stretchers, their foundations laid on the rock, and to rise to a level three feet above the bank on the Parkersburgh side, supposed to be about forty-eight feet. The river is from 275 to 300 feet wide at low water, and it is thought the abutments may be erected without the use of coffer dams. The arches, kingposts, braces and tie-beams to be of yellow pine, the weather boarding and shingles of white pine, the floors and joists for the carriage ways of white oak, the rafters of pine or poplar, and the residue of the structure of yellow pine and white oak.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a draft or plan and specifications, and may state the additional price if the abutments are faced with hammer-dressed stone.

The contract will be given to the lowest and best bidder, giving bond and security for the faithful performance of his contract, and warranting the bridge for five years, accidents by fire or flood only excepted, the company reserving the right to reject all the bids and issue new proposals.

Payments will be made quarterly as the work progresses, to the value of the part completed, as estimated by the Board of Directors or their agent, less fifteen per cent. to be retained until the satisfactory completion of the whole structure.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned at Parkersburgh, to whom proposals may be forwarded, under seal, at the expense of the proposers. M. J. CUTTLEBOY, Jr.,

Sec'y L. K. Bridge Co.

Parkersburgh, Oct. 30, 1845 nov8-3td&2w

A. LAMONT'S WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 Wood street, over Clark & Cameron,

WHERE may be found at all times an assortment of the following articles, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted equal to any made in the United States:—

STEEL, SPADES AND SHOVELS;
COMMON DO DO;
TOBACCO SCREWS, MILL SCREWS;
LARD DO; TIMBER DO;
SOLID BOX VICES.

oct14-d&wtf M. A. KNOX, Agent.

TO TAILORS.

O. MADISON, being engaged in cutting for

S. GRAY,

Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street,

Respectfully invites "the trade" to call and examine his new plan of delineating garments. O. M. being the author of the

FIRST SHOULDER MEASURE SYSTEM

Ever offered to the trade, has not been under the necessity of borrowing or stealing from the works of others in order to get up "*the Rule*." His "*Mathematical Ruler and Art of delineating garments*" are original in principle and detail."

REFERENCES—Some of the most skilful Cutters wherever the system has been introduced.

N. B. MADISON'S System of Cutting is secured by Patent and Copy Right. His Agents are provided with Letters of Agency, bearing a County Seal. Tailors are cautioned against purchasing of pretended Agents, should there be any, as the purchaser is responsible to the proprietor according to law.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 31, 1845. nov1-d&w4t

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please call at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31-d2w&w4t.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny